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PARTIES IN THE BAY STATE

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS EXPECT.

BUTLER TO ANNOUNCE HIMSELF A STRAIGHT DEMOCRAT AND BECOME THE BOSS—BRIGHT REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The several nominating conventions, State and Congressional, here in Massachusetts begin with September—the Democratic on the first day of that month, the Prohibitory on the 6th, the Greenback on the 22d, and the Republican on the 15th—and with them the campaign publicly opens. What may be termed the preliminary campaign has not been especially spirited. Beyond the holding of a few "rallies," some canvassing in the Congressional districts, and a few conferences to arrange the programme for serious work after the conventions, little has been done by either Republicans or Democrats, and what the Prohibitionists and Greenbackers have done or may do is of no earthly consequence, they being without any standing in the campaign this year. The Republicans have approached the campaign with more spirit and hopefulness than for many a year. In the party in the State there are fewer differences than heretofore. Those men of more or less influence, calling themselves independents, whose leaning has always been toward the Republican Party, but who cannot always be depended upon to act with it, and who four years ago were some of them counted on the other side, while others refrained from participation in the campaign work and from voting on election day, are this time in full accord with the Republican Party, stoutly for Garfield rather than Hancock, and for the Republican State ticket rather than the Democratic. The decay of Butlerism, and the breaking up of the Republican wing of the Butler party, has added new strength to the Republican side, and the prospect of a most harmonious State Convention, with the renomination of the present State officers, with the exception only of the present Treasurer, and that simply because his term of office expires by constitutional limitation, gives promise of a most satisfactory condition of things, and renders the outlook most encouraging.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have been, until lately, in an awkward state of indecision. The terms of the bargain by which the two wings of the party in the State were brought together—the Butler and Abbott wings—gave Butler the nomination for Governor of the united party, the said party to make the platform. In other words, by the arrangement Butler should have the nomination if he wanted it, or name the candidate, but the platform should be a "straight-out" Democratic platform, the candidate standing squarely for the Democratic Party and openly for Hancock and English. Up to within a few days it was not definitely known where the great disturber, Butler, would stand, and just what he would demand, and hence the stand-still of the Democratic canvass. Meanwhile, the Butler men have kept firm hold of the Democratic organization, seeing to it that in the union of the several local party organizations their men continued, as far as possible, in control, and the Abbott men have taken each step toward union with care to give up as little as possible and to guard their interests for the future. Now, Butler having been semi-officially proclaimed to be for Hancock and a full-fledged Democrat in this fight, and his intention not to take the nomination for Governor this time having also been semi-officially announced, the Democratic machine has been put into motion and the way of the party leaders made clearer. Next Saturday night, it has been announced, Butler will, in Faneuil Hall, proclaim his conversion back to Democracy, and "define his position," and it is further said that he will go to the Democratic State Convention the Wednesday following as a delegate. If he should do so he will surely make things lively, appearing in his favorite rôle of an active and spirited party "boss." What the Democrats will do at their convention is a matter of interest—but not of serious concern, except to themselves, and particularly those of them who are ambitious to lead. Gen. Butler's right bower, Col. Jonas French, his partner in the Rockport quarries, has been supported by the General's candidate for the place, and he may possibly receive the nomination. But ex-Gov. Gaston has many supporters, and so has Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, "the man who beat Butler" in a past Congressional bout in the Sixth District, but who edged around toward Butler last Fall, and refused to stand as the candidate of the Abbott wing for Governor against him. The fact that Butler has a mortgage on the position, and may next year foreclose, makes the position of Democratic figure-head this year not an especially enviable one; but the thought that in the event of Hancock's election the Democratic candidate for Governor here will have the chance to dispense a large share of the patronage, so far as this State is concerned, has its influence, and the contest for the candidate, for Butler is not opposed to him, and so may Thompson. Col. French would no doubt like to get it, and his chances are not considered especially poor, though some of the old Butler leaders are not remarkably friendly to him, for in the old Butler ranks it is not altogether harmonious, and the forced union of the two wings is not to the liking of all.

In the situation in the Congressional districts there has been wrought some radical changes the past few weeks. It is now thought that in the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh the sitting members will be renominated and returned. To Mr. Crapo, in the First District, there is no opposition. It has been reported that he has contemplated withdrawing, and thereupon several ambitious and excellent gentlemen have been brought to the front as possible candidates. But it is understood that he will not withdraw, and consequently there will be no contest in his district. It is strongly Republican, and he himself is as strong as ever in it. In the Second, the statement that Mr. Harris has concluded to stand again if it is the desire of his constituents, or of at least of the Republicans of influence who lead in the districts, settles all questions there. In the district there are several conspicuous men whose friends would like to see them in Congress, but it is understood that all will stand aside if Mr. Harris concludes to run again, and so maintain harmony and have the advantage of a candidate nominated by acclamation. The Sixth is the district now represented by Dr. George B. Loring. Though it is believed by those who are well informed in the politics of the district that he will secure a renomination and a re-election, there is opposition, and if this should concentrate on one candidate it might be difficult to overcome it in the convention. As it is now, the opposition is split up, and Loring has the advantage of standing against half a dozen or so of factions, each having its own candidate. The strongest of these new candidates is believed to be Col. Stone, of Newburyport, the present Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and an effort is said to be making to unite the several factions on him. This is a difficult district for the Republicans, and has long been a hard one successfully to control. The Greenbackers are still strong in it, though not so strong as two years ago. They are talking of putting Moody Boynton again in the field—who, it will be recalled, contested Loring's seat in the last Congress; but there is some opposition to him, and Gen. Horace Binney Sargent's friends think they ought to have a chance. Col. French is said to be acceptable to some Greenbackers, having elastic views on the currency question, and being a Democrat, it is considered by some of his friends that he would be a strong candidate. But Thompson is the one really strong Democrat in that district, and his friends may insist on pushing him along as the party candidate. The hope of the Democratic-Greenback opposition in the district is that fusion, after the Maine fashion, can be accomplished, and so a strong position against the Republicans be attained. The Seventh is Butler's old district, now represented by Mr. Russell, of Lawrence, and against him there is no organized opposition, so that it is thought he will secure a renomination without difficulty. The Ninth, represented by Mr. Rice, of Worcester, is divided, a strong movement, well organized, being under way, with Mr. Joseph H. Walker, a prominent business man of Worcester, and one of the most active and prominent members of the Legislature, as its candidate. But the chances are now believed to be with Mr. Rice, and his renomination is confidently predicted. The Eleventh is that represented by Mr. Robinson, of Chicopee, and he is as sure of renomination as is Mr. Crapo in the First.

In the Third (one of the Boston districts) and the Eighth there is much movement and speculation because the present representatives have announced their determination to retire; in the Fifth there is much canvassing on the part of the Republicans because of the pronounced opposition to Mr. Bowman, the sitting member; and in the Tenth there is prospect of a lively canvass, Mr. Norcross, the present representative, being understood to be intending to draw out, though he has not yet announced his purpose. The third is Mr. Field's district. All efforts to induce him to stand again have failed, and for several weeks a very lively canvass has been going on. The Hon. Moody Merrill, President of the Highland Street Railway—which was established in opposition to the Metropolitan Railway, and is famous for its luxurious and handsome street cars and its admirable equipment and service—early entered the field, and so skillfully has the canvass thus far been managed that he stands at present the leading candidate. At one time there was a strong movement to bring forward ex-Gov. Rice, who so long represented the district; but he publicly announced his determination not to stand. Then Collector Beard, one of the most prominent of the leading men in the party of the State, a man whose influence is wide-spread and who is recognized as strong and able, was prominently mentioned, but he, too, publicly withdrew, announcing that he was not a candidate, and would not be, under any circumstances. Then A. A. Ranney, another candidate, became more prominent, and he is to-day the only candidate besides Mr. Merrill in the field. The district is a close one, and the Democrats count on getting it this year, and to this end they will exert themselves to their utmost. Mr. Merrill is a well-trained politician, though a young man, and is familiar with politics in his district, and has the advantage of the support of some of the strongest workers in the district, with whom he is popular. His record as a successful man in business in his profession—that of the law—and in politics, is also in his favor, and his Republicanism is not questioned. His Legislative experience has been confined to one or two terms in the State Senate. Mr. Ranney stands prominently as a member of the Suffolk Bar, and the influences behind him are strong. Before the nominating convention meets, the different factions will be united, and an earnest effort made to secure the nomination of the strongest possible candidate. The Democrats have not yet fully determined what to do on their side in this district. They have two candidates, both with strong friends, and a third, a renegade Republican, who threw himself into the Butler party last Fall, and was rewarded with the Presidency of the Butler "Independent" convention—at which, it must be confessed, he made an admirable speech, presenting the best possible and the shrewdest argument that could be made in support of the extraordinary position he and his followers then assumed. The two regular Democrats in the field are Mr. Benjamin Dean, who made the contest against Mr. Field, and contesting the latter's seat, got it from the partisan Congress, and Mr. Axel Dearborn, a Boston banker, with that important qualification in a Democratic candidate, a good bank account, and the ex-Republican is Mr. Albert Palmer. Mr. Palmer early took the precaution to announce that he was for Hancock in this year's contest. His candidacy is considered as worth attention, because it is thought he can swing the Greenbackers in the district, of whom there are said to be quite a number who are influential. The Republicans are counting on carrying this district by a decisive majority, and their prospects are certainly good. The Eighth District is that of late years represented by ex-Gov. Claflin. At the beginning of the canvass, Mr. John W. Candler, a well-known Boston merchant, resident in Brookline, appeared to be the most prominent candidate and likely to fall into the place with ease. But other candidates, well backed by men of influence in the district, have since appeared, and the outlook now is of a lively canvass up to convention time. There is in this district a sturdy set of wide-awake, earnest young Republicans who have had much influence in the political work of recent years, and they seem to be disposed to exert their influence in the present contest. Many of these support Mr. Robert M. Morse, Jr., a lawyer of this city, but resident in Jamaica Plain, a man of admirable party, who early took a conspicuous position and has maintained it. Of the last Legislature he was a leading member of the House, and at the Chicago Convention was a delegate from his district. Another possible candidate is Mr. Bishop, of Newton, the President of the last Senate, another growing Republican with an excellent record. Mr. Morse is considered at the present time to be the leading candidate.

The situation in the Fifth District is peculiar. Mr. Bowman, the present member, was nominated at the convention two years ago, after a long struggle, by one majority. He went into the convention with the smallest following of all the candidates. Banks led, and his men stood so sturdily up to him that after several ballots it was found necessary to combine the opposition to beat him. This was the chance of the Bowman men. They would not budge a particle, and finally the Cummings men, who were in a majority of the opposition, surrendered, and in the convention, at the second session of the day, at the given word went over in a body to the Bowman side and secured his nomination, Banks receiving 50 ballots and Bowman 51. There has been more or less opposition to Bowman all along since his nomination, and now it has broken out openly. The chief candidates against him—until lately—were Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant, the editor of the *International*, and a young man of wealth and culture in politics; Mr. John Cummings, of Woburn, again, and Gen. Lawrence, of Medford. But recently Banks has been brought to the front, and while he says he will take no part in the canvass, he is quite willing it should be understood that he will not decline if he should be nominated. Banks, with all his inconsistencies and all his shortcomings, is still popular in his district, and the magic of his voice is not yet lost. As a candidate, he is by some regarded as strong, though there are portions of his district where he is stoutly opposed. Whoever is nominated the Republicans are sure of the district, and the Democrats have no hope whatever of profiting by the Republican differences now exhibited. Mr. Bowman while in Congress has been a useful member, caring for the interests of his constituents, and attending faithfully to his duties. He is an intense Republican, and in full accord with the section of the party which has come to be called "stalwart." He is a young man, and has grown rapidly in politics, having pushed to the front in the Legislature, and been in line in the Senate for the position of President of that body.

The Fourth District, (the other Boston district,) is that represented by Mr. Leopold Morse, Democrat, and it is the one district the Democrats think they are sure of. It is admitted that Mr. Morse has a strong grip which it will be difficult to break; and some Republicans, having found him an attentive member, ready to look out for and foster Boston interests without questioning the politics of those behind them, are drawn toward his support. But it is believed that when the Republicans in the district begin to move, they will do so energetically and put forth such a candidate and so well backed that Mr. Morse will be very hard pressed. At present there is little movement in the district, its influential men being of those who got away from the town during the heats of Summer; but when the business fairly opens and the time for active political work comes, they will have returned, and a thorough canvass will follow. The district is strong in Congressional timber, and it includes some of the wealthiest and most influential Republicans. Those most frequently spoken of as possible available candidates are the Hon. John P. Spaulding, a present member of the Governor's Council, and a wealthy merchant; Col. Charles R. Codman, one of the Delegates at Large to Chicago, and once a candidate for Mayor of Boston; ex-Mayor Pitz, of Chelsea; the Hon. Francis B. Hayes, Martin Brimmer, the candidate of two years ago, and one or two others.

The call is out for only one of the Congressional conventions as yet, that in the Fifth District. This is for the 15th of September. It is thought that all will be called earlier than usual, the most of them during September. The State Committee, which has been organized for a thorough campaign, will give its attention to the Congressional districts as well as to the State canvass, and every effort will be made not only to improve on the record in the Presidential contest of four years ago, but to recover the lost Congressional district and secure a full Republican delegation in Congress by votes which cannot possibly be questioned. The absence of Butler from the State canvass will take a good deal of life and fury out of it, and his reported determination to keep out this year as a candidate really disappoints many who hoped to have the opportunity, which his waning strength and the Presidential year afforded, of beating him brilliantly for once. The "old man" is evidently too shrewd to enter the lists, but he is too obstinate to give up the struggle: and so, while standing aside this time, he passes word along to "the boys" to hang hold of the machine and keep their courage up, as he will certainly dash in next year for one more and a bigger struggle for the capture of the State-house and the spoils, unless something better turns up for him meanwhile.

ENTHUSIASM IN CONNECTICUT.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY AT NORWICH—GEN. KILPATRICK DELIVERS AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

NORWICH, Aug. 23.—The first Republican rally of this campaign in the principal city of eastern Connecticut, was held to-night and was a grand affair, although only two days' notice had been given and although the night was excessively warm. The name of Gen. Kilpatrick sufficed to draw a tremendous crowd to the principal public hall in the city. The orator was escorted thither by a band and one company of Garfield and Arthur zouaves. On the way red-fire was burned at numerous points. Commodore Hutchison, Principal of the Free Academy, presided. The most prominent Republican citizens were on the stage, and the seats and standing room on the floor and in the galleries were crowded full and hundreds were turned away. Gen. Kilpatrick spoke an hour and a quarter, reviewing the records of the candidates and the parties, pointing his arguments with excellent stories, and provoking storms of applause. A few hisses were given, but Kilpatrick turned the laugh on those who thus assailed him so effectively that they quickly shut up. At one time, however, there was nearly a fight between the Republicans and those who disturbed the meeting. The address was one of the most effective ever delivered in Norwich, and the enthusiasm has not been paralleled since the Grant campaign of 1872. Eastern Connecticut will roll up a tremendous vote for Garfield and Arthur.

A LUNATIC'S HORRIBLE PRISON.

KEPT TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN A SMALL CABIN — FILTHY CONDITION OF THE MANIAC'S PEN.

READING, Penn., Aug. 23.—Benjamin Sechler, a lunatic, who was taken to the insane hospital at the Berks County Alms-house to-day, *it is alleged, was placed in confinement by* his father 27 years ago. Sechler was than a man of 28 years of age, possessed of unusual bodily vigor, and was a stone-mason by trade. After a hard day's work in the harvest field, and covered with perspiration, he plunged into a cold water bath, the effects of which impaired his reason. He became an unmanageable lunatic; would walk around stark naked, and, on account of his strength, became a terror to the neighborhood. His brother, Jacob Seckler, who has had charge of the maniac for many years, built a separate cabin in which he confined Benjamin. The story of this unfortunate being, living in his own filth for over two-score years, is discredited by the general public, but it is now passing current, having been substantiated by the oldest inhabitant in the neighborhood. It is said that the filth in his pen was knee-deep, and that the ferocious maniac would let no one enter in all these years. Food was passed in to him. All clothing he discarded as superfluous. His hair, uncombed and uncut, fell over his shoulders in a huge shaggy mass, and his beard reached his waist. Some difficulty was found in making his arrest, and a large crowd gathered to witness his capture. The pen was entered by a brave man named Sallade, who, after avoiding the furious blows of the maniac, succeeded in pinioning him to the floor. He was immediately conveyed to the alms-house, where the filth of 27 years was removed, his hair trimmed, and the general appearance of the savage and uncouth wretch made to resemble that of a human being.

THE MURDER OF DR. PARSONS.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY—CONSTERNATION CAUSED BY IT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Bucharest gives the following additional details of the murder of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary. One of the assassins placed the muzzle of his rifle close to Dr. Parsons's servant, fired at and killed him instantly. Dr. Parsons then started up, but before he could say or do anything a bullet pierced his heart. The two Circassians threw the bodies over a precipice, at the foot of which they were found after a few days. An American residing at Ismidt telegraphed the facts to Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, who communicated them immediately to Mr. Heap, the American Consul-General. A squad of soldiers was sent to the camp of the Circassians, and they threatened to shoot the whole tribe unless the murderers were surrendered, whereupon the murderers were delivered to the authorities. The affair caused great consternation at Constantinople, and since its occurrence the people travel armed, and, if possible, with an armed guard when riding or driving in the suburbs of Constantinople.

THREATENED INDIAN TROUBLES.

CHIEF OURAY DANGEROUSLY ILL—SULLEN CONDITION OF RETURNING SIOUX.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Aug. 20.—Three Indian runners from the Southern Ute Agency arrived this morning and report that Chief Ouray is dangerously ill and not expected to live. They brought a message from Ouray to the agency physician here, Dr. John H. Lacy, in whom Ouray has the utmost confidence, requesting him to come to him immediately. The Doctor and his escort left immediately by the mountain trail. The Indians will furnish relays of horses, and the Doctor intends to make the distance—120 miles—in 15 hours. Ouray went to that place to assist the Commissioners in prevailing upon the Utes to sign the treaty. If Ouray dies the treaty will not be signed by the Southern and White River Utes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch, dated Aug. 20, was received at the Headquarters here to-day, having been sent by Gen. Miles to St. Paul, Minn.: "By a subsequent telegram received from Indian Inspector Pollock, dated Buford, 19th inst., the indications do not look so favorable. He reports that Unoappas, of Sitting Bull's tribe, prevented a large number of hostile Indians from crossing the Missouri to come and surrender, and that the number actually en route to surrender under Big Road or Broad Trail is much less than at first reported. Rain-in-the-Face and 40 Indians are still at the agency silent and sullen. This report also states that the warriors are moving south, and the women and children north, and it does not look well. I believe the disposition of troops as recommended in my telegram of the 18th inst. would result favorably."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Democratic County Convention here to-day renominated the Hon John W. Ryon for Congress.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Col. S. E. Fink was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourteenth District to-day.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

THE DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF ONE OF THE CAPITOL POLICEMEN—HIS DEMOCRATIC SUPERIORS REFUSE TO DISMISS HIM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A strange story is told of disgraceful proceedings in the Capitol, and of an unwillingness on the part of those in charge of the building to punish the guilty person. During the sessions of Congress a little store for the sale of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., is kept by a gentleman and his wife in the main corridor, near the entrance to the chamber of the House of Representatives. During the Summer there are few persons in the Capitol except the policemen and watchmen and visitors who come to look over the building. The little news store then becomes a place where the tired visitors can buy soda water, and the proprietor's wife is generally in charge of it. This lady tells the following story: A little more than three weeks ago she was at her place, and with her was her daughter, 11 years old. At lunch-time the little girl started to go to a stand in the Senate end of the building to get lunch. On her way she was accosted by one of the Capitol policemen, who asked her if she would not like to see the President's room, which is in the rear of the Senate Chamber. This is an elegantly furnished room, and the girl said she would like to see it. The man procured the keys and took her to that room, or some other, where, after locking the door, she was compelled to submit to great indignities. She resisted as powerfully as she could, but was told that no one could hear her cries. At last the man became alarmed and released her, after extorting a promise that she would tell no one of his baseness. Fortunately, she had not been injured, but she suffered greatly from nervous shock. She told her mother, and the latter complained to the Captain of the Capitol Police, who declared that the guilty man should be discharged. She also complained to Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, who paid some attention to the case, but postponed action upon some pretext. Her husband being absent from the city, she endured delay, feeling sure that proper action would be taken. Having heard recently that the authorities had said that they intended to retain the guilty employe, and having been repulsed by them while seeking to have justice done, she decided to let the public know something about the peculiarities of life at the Capitol under its present management, and to-day, convinced that the guilty man would not be disturbed in his place, she overcame her desire to shun publicity, and told the story to her friends.

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

A COMMITTEE OF ARTISTS APPOINTED TO PREPARE DESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made for the erection of a monument at Yorktown, Va., in order to carry out the intention of a resolution of Congress, adopted Oct. 29, 1781. The selection of a site and the completion of the arrangements for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, in October, 1881, were intrusted to a joint select committee of the Senate and House. Secretary Ramsey has just returned from Virginia, where he looked at a number of sites proposed for the monument. The inhabitants of the village of Yorktown wish to have the monument placed on the banks of the York River; but the battle-field, Cornwallis's head-quarters, and the place where the surrender was made, are some distance from the river. R. M. Hunt, Henry Van Brunt, and J. Q. A. Ward, have been appointed a commission to recommend a suitable design for the monument, and to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI., and the United States, and also a succinct narrative of the surrender, to be inscribed upon the monument. Their report will be subject to approval and adoption by the select Committee.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Rear-Admiral Howell, commanding the United States naval force on the European Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Gravesend, Aug. 8, as follows: "The Trenton is still at this port, and I purpose to remain here for a few days more before sailing for Southampton. It is my purpose to return to the Mediterranean in the latter part of this month. The Wyoming sailed for Gibraltar on the 3d inst. After exchanging men with the Saratoga, as directed, the Wyoming will remain on the coast of Italy until my arrival in the Mediterranean, unless some circumstances not yet unforeseen should demand her services elsewhere. The Quinnebaug sailed from Hamburg on the 31st ult., and, touching at Cuxhaven, arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst. The Nipsic sailed from Constantinople on the evening of July 22, arriving at Smyrna on the 24th. Commander Schoonmaker reports that he could hear nothing in the East of a piratical vessel mentioned in some of the papers here. Robberies on shore were common. The Nipsic left Smyrna on the 26th, arriving at Athens on the 27th. The health of the squadron is excellent."

Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District, and to relieve the present officer in charge of that district on the 1st of October. Midshipmen George M. Ormsby and Valentine S. Nelson, have been ordered to the Galena. Commander Allen D. Brown, Lieut. William H. Beehler, and Ensign Teneyck D. W. Veeder, have been ordered to further instruction in torpedo service. Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, and Passed Assistant-Surgeon C. C. Dale, to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Commander J. N. Miller has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District and directed to settle accounts and await orders. Second Lieut. S. J. Logan, of the Marine Corps, has been granted one month leave of absence from the 23d inst.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $740,946 56, and from Customs $797,130 55.

The President has recognized Benjamin C. Clark as Consul of the Republic of Hayti at Boston.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board, that on or about Sept. 1, light-ship No. 28, now on the inside of Galveston bar, Texas, will be withdrawn for repairs. Due notice will be given of the return of this light-ship to her station.

Secretary Sherman left Washington last evening for his home in Mansfield, Ohio, where he will remain during the present week. On Monday, the 30th, he will make his first campaign speech at Columbus, Ohio. The Secretary will be absent from Washington about two weeks.

Superintendent Chesley, of the New-England Postal Division, yesterday telegraphed to Col. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, that Minister Maynard arrived Sunday morning, and would go to Westerley, R. I., to meet Mrs. Maynard. He intended then to proceed directly to Washington. He is expected to enter upon the duties of Postmaster-General to-morrow.

The quarterly interest on the 4½ per cent. loan falls due on the 1st of September next. This interest will amount to $3,300,000. Checks for the amount represented in that sum by registered bonds are being prepared by the Treasurer, and will be sent out in a few days. The interest on these 4½ per cent. bonds is the only accruing interest to be met by the Government in September.

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Trust Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and will begin paying it on the 1st of September next. The amount required to pay this dividend is $206,368 29, which, added to the 30 per cent. heretofore declared, and the special deposits, aggregates $1,258,936 47, which has been divided among more than 61,000 creditors of the 33 branches of the company. The Commissioners expect to be able to pay another dividend of 10 per cent. when the company's banking-house and adjacent property in this city is sold, and other remaining assets disposed of.

A new regulation, intended to facilitate the filling of orders for silver dollars, has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and was to-day issued from the Mint Bureau. It provides that hereafter a person desiring silver dollars can make a deposit for them with the Assistant United States Treasurers at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, and certificates for the amount called for by the deposit will be sent direct to the Superintendent of the Mint in the same city, who will ship the coin to the person ordering it. Heretofore depositors' certificates have been mailed to Washington and transfer letters issued by the Treasurer of the United States, authorizing the Superintendent of the Mint at the point of deposit to ship the coin, were awaited before a depositor received his coin. This new regulation will save from 17 to 20 days' time to depositors for silver dollars at San Francisco, and about a week to those at New-Orleans. It is thought by Treasury officers that it will increase the orders for these coins.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAL RATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It appears that the recent order of the Postmaster-General reducing the rate of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, when sent to foreign countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union, was in consequence of the fact that his attention was called to the matter by Postmaster James, of New-York, to whom a citizen had applied for information as to the reason for charging the higher rate. It was found that while the Paris convention (article 5) called for the application of the lower rate to "printed matter of every kind," there was a regulation (XXVI.) under that convention permitting States not using the decimal metrical system of weights to substitute the higher rate, and that Great Britain and the United States were the only countries that had availed themselves of that permission. By the rather tardy action of the Post Office Department the United States has now adopted the more liberal policy followed by all the other members of the union except Great Britain, which still adheres to the charge of a penny for each 4 ounces, instead of a halfpenny for each 2 ounces. The rate on all printed matter within the Universal Postal Union is now 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

SINKING INTO A COAL MINE.

THE PERIL OF FIFTY PEOPLE OVER AN ABANDONED MINE NEAR WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 23.—Fifty people, constituting nine families, residing in nine pleasant, handsome little houses in Plains, a surburban village of this city, are anxiously and prayerfully waiting for the end, and hoping that the exterior signs that their houses will go down into the bowels of the earth may not be fulfilled. Beneath this village the Delaware and Hudson Company has mined a large vein of coal. It has been abandoned now, with insecure support to the weight of the 200 feet of earth and rock pressing upon the rotted pillars. The territory now threatened, so far as it can be demonstrated to the eye, is about three acres, upon which these houses stand. Last Spring about two acres, immediately adjacent to this property, sunk about five feet, overturning barns, sheds, and other outhouses. There are many cave holes in the neighborhood from 20 to 30 feet in depth.

Last Friday Mrs. Uplinger was standing upon a step-ladder, picking fruit, when the ladder received a sudden and alarming shake. She thought a large dog must have run against it, but looking backward she saw her house reel like a drunken man. She thought she must be dizzy, and descending the steps, put her foot where she thought there must be earth, but which really was a chasm of several inches, where the ground had cracked, spread apart between the legs of the ladder, and, running onward, had bulged the foundation of the house. Sometimes these caves go with unobstructed force. In this case it is not so free, yet the cracking and sinking of the earth has been observable since Friday. In some places it has reached a depth of 5 feet. While the TIMES's correspondent was standing under a tree to-day, enjoying the fruit of one of the finely cultivated gardens, and learning from the lips of a lady the story of the affair, a crack four inches wide opened at his very feet. The situation was decidedly exciting. But incredible as it may be to persons who are not aware that miners and their families are brought up to brave danger, these families still live in their houses, but they are all prepared to make a very hasty retreat. Sooner or later the ground will go downH. undreds of people from the surrounding country have been visitors to the scene to-day.

THE MEETING OF PHARMACISTS.

A LARGE CONVENTION EXPECTED AT SARATOGA—RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held here for the first time, from Sept. 14 to 18. The communications received by the Secretary, Mr. Charles W. Fish, indicate that the convention will be the largest ever held under the auspices of the association, and will be of much scientific interest. The roller skating rink, a large building, 150 by 75 feet, has been secured for the exhibition of goods and for the guidance of intending exhibitors. Attention is directed to article 5 of the by-laws, which admits crude drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical apparatus and utensils, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest. On the other hand, proprietary and patented medicines, medicinal or pharmaceutical preparations the names of which have been copyrighted or the complete working formula for which is withheld, and such chemical preparations or mixtures which are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognised names will not be received for exhibition. The exposition will, therefore, be of great value to medical scientists. The several railroad and steam-boat lines have offered to transport goods for the exhibition free of charge. Congress Hall will be the head-quarters of the association, and the meetings will be held in the large ball-room, which has a seating capacity of 800.

KILLING HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

TWO CHILDREN LOCKED UP ALL DAY IN A ROOM WITH THEIR DEAD PARENTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Simon Zimmerman, a German employe of the Western Electrical Works, living at No. 310 Claybourne-avenue, murdered his wife and then shot himself at about 6:30 o'clock this morning, but the tragedy was not discovered until this evening. A brother of Zimmerman, a pressman on a morning paper, boarding with his brother, on going home this morning found all the doors locked, and went to bed without his usual breakfast. On awaking this evening he found the doors still locked, and heard the cries of his brother's children. The doors leading to their apartments being broken open, he found his brother and sister-in-law lying dead on the kitchen floor, the former partially dressed and the latter in her night-dress, both with bullet holes in the right temple. The man was lying flat on the floor, with a pistol by his side, where it had fallen from his hand, and the woman's head was resting on a low chair, while her arm was stretched out across her husband's neck. The little children, one 3 years old and the other 1 year old, had been locked in the room with their dead parents all day. The elder, a boy, when asked what he saw, says: "Pa did that, (action of presenting a pistol,) and ma fell." It is supposed that on getting up this morning Zimmermann and his wife quarreled, and he shot her in sudden anger, and then, in remorse at his act, shot himself. Mrs. Miller, living in the room below, heard the shot about 6:30 o'clock this morning, but no sound of a quarrel. During the day the little boy called to her from the window, but she paid no attention to his wants, as she supposed his mother would attend to them. The husband and wife had sometimes quarreled, but Zimmerman was not considered in any way a dangerous man. They had been married six years, and were only a little over 30 years of age.

ACTIVE WORK IN MAINE.

STANLEY MATTHEWS'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION—A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CERTAIN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—The Hon. Stanley Matthews returned to-day from a ten-days' canvass in Maine. He delivered addresses at Portland, Lewiston, Farmington, Bath, and several other places. Speaking of the outlook, this evening, he said: "There is every reason to suppose that the Republicans are going to carry the State by a decided and emphatic majority. The estimates vary from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. I have great confidence that it will exceed the maximum estimate. I think this, because, in addition to the general issues in the National canvass, the most prominent feature of the campaign is the discussion of the State issue, growing out of the abortive attempt of the Fusionists last year to revolutionize the Government by fraud and forgery and false certificates of returns. The exposure of these attempted frauds has been so complete and thorough and has been so perfectly well understood, that not only is the indignation of Republicans excited, but the fair-minded and honest men of the opposition are disgusted with their leaders, and will take their revenge, in my opinion, by refusing to vote for the ticket; for in numerous instances men are put up for office who were conspicuous and active in the fraud of last year, and everywhere the matter is maintained and defended by the organs and representatives of the Fusion Party. I met Mr. Blaine up there, and he and I spoke at one of the meetings. He is busy, at his home at Augusta, superintending the whole campaign in the State. He has entered into the contest very heartily. He is thoroughly aroused, and is very energetic and watchful."

THE MAY'S LANDING COLLISION.

A CORONER'S JURY PLACE THE BLAME UPON ENGINEER AIKEN AND CONDUCTOR HOAGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Coroner's inquiry into the May's Landing collision was continued this morning. The testimony of the three witnesses in relation to the three additional deaths was heard. In the case of Henry McCann, the physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital stated that death had been facilitated by liquor brought to the patient by his friends. The matter was then given to the jury, and the following verdict returned:

We have carefully examined all of the testimony submitted. A visit was made to Jersey City to examine the wrecked engine and car; also to May's Landing, the scene of the disaster. These visits were made with the view of determining the value of much apparently conflicting testimony relating to the rate of speed and injury to the engine and car. The engine and car were found not badly injured, indicating a low rate of speed at the time of the accident. Careful examination proves the road to be fully equipped in all the modern appliances for safe railroading. The general management of the road is good. Those in authority seem to exercise great care in selecting employes capable of understanding and with ability to perform the duties required of them. We believe, from the testimony presented, that the following-named persons [names mentioned] came to their death from a collision at May's Landing on the West Jersey Railroad, which might have been prevented if Engineer Aiken and Conductor Hoagland had more carefully observed the rules and regulations of the company governing the running of the train. In the presentation of this verdict we are unanimous.

Coroner Izard, of Camden, this evening concluded the examination of witnesses in the case of the death of Mrs. Emma Wright and her daughter from injuries received at May's Landing. Superintendent Sewell, in his testimony, showed the telegram sent to the engineer and conductor of the second section to keep a good lookout for the first section. The engineer was again placed on the stand, but gave no new facts. W. S. Lewis testified as to the method of working air-brakes, and then the testimony closed. The jury will not render a verdict until to-morrow.

MEXICO'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—Painful anxiety prevails throughout the country; rumors of disturbances of the peace continue to circulate, although no new complications are known. Unfavorable news has been received of the Government troops engaged in quelling the riots in Sinaloa. It has, so far, neither been confirmed nor contradicted. The press are complaining of scandalous delays in the transmission of news and letters from all parts of the Republic. The Permanent Commission of Congress is convoked for Aug. 20. There will be several preliminary sittings of the Tenth Congress, when the famous question of double credentials will be settled. Formerly all twin members elected to Congress were excluded; but this time the number of such members being above 90, if they should be excluded, the necessary quorum could not be obtained. The *Monitor Republicano* says: "A terrible spirit of Jesuitism has invaded the Republic." The *Diario Oficial* vindicates its official character by refusing to answer the incessant questions of the opposition press.

GEN. GRANT RETURNING HOME.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—Gen. Grant and party, after visiting the principal cities and points of interest in this State, left here for the East to-day. Gen. Grant will go direct to Galena.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 23.—Gen. Grant passed through here to-day on his way home to Galena, and was given a grand reception, an immense number of people turning out to greet him. Chief-Justice Bener, on the part of the people, and Gen. Brackett, Third Cavalry, on the part of the military, had charge of the reception.

SENATOR LOGAN GOING WEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Senator Logan is expected home to-morrow, and a meeting of the Western division of the Republican National Committee is to be held here on Wednesday.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN OHIO.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Secretary Sherman reached home this afternoon. He will make speech on Monday next.

OCEAN GROVE MEETINGS.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The throngs attending and the interest felt in the eighth day of the annual camp-mee

OLD NEWPORT IN SUMMER

THE WATERING-PLACE A CENTURY AGO.

Newport, Aug. 21.—It is 100 years ago, Thanksgiving morning, a date somewhere in the early seventies, that Newport's most magnificent white pine tree was cut down. Its trunk was three feet in diameter at the base, and its branches spread over the whole front yard of the Mansion House, which stood on the corner of Thames and Mary streets. The tree was cut down because it was in the way of the new road which was being laid out from the Mansion House to the ferry, and which is now Mary street. The Mansion House was the principal hotel of Newport, and was kept by Mrs. Sarah Wanton, a widow, who had inherited it from her husband, Gov. John Wanton, who died in 1769. The Wanton family had been prominent in Newport for many years, and Gov. John Wanton was the last royal governor of Rhode Island. He was deposed by the Revolutionists in 1775, and died in poverty in Providence in 1780. His widow continued to keep the Mansion House for a few years after the Revolution, but finally sold it to Joseph Wanton, Jr., who was a merchant, and lived in a house on the corner of Thames and Mary streets, which is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Coggeshall. Joseph Wanton, Jr., died in 1797, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Wanton, continued to keep the Mansion House for a few years. She was a famous character in her day, and was known as "Aunt Mary Wanton." She was a tall, portly woman, and always wore a black silk dress, a white apron, and a white cap with a high ruffle. She was very fond of children, and had a great many nephews and nieces, who were always welcome at the Mansion House. She was also very fond of company, and kept open house for all comers. She was a famous cook, and her dinners were noted for their excellence. She had a great deal of old-fashioned dignity, and was very particular about the manners of her guests. She died in 1797, and the Mansion House was then torn down. Mrs. Wanton's husband was a brother of Gov. Wanton, and was a Tory during the Revolution. He was banished from Rhode Island, and went to England, where he died. His property was confiscated, and his widow was left in poverty. She was a sister of Mrs. Joseph Wanton, Jr., and lived with her sister at the Mansion House. She was a famous character in Newport, and was known as "Aunt Peggy Wanton." She was very fond of children, and had a great many nephews and nieces. She was a tall, portly woman, and always wore a black silk dress, a white apron, and a white cap with a high ruffle. She was

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RAILWAY EXPENDITURES.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURES: THEIR EXTENT, OUR HOPE AND BOONDRY. By MARSHALL M. KIRKMAN. 12mo, pp. Chicago: RAILWAY AGE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The sub-title of these small but thick volumes describes them as "treating of the elements of cost of constructing and operating railroads; the relation they sustain to the industries; the principles which govern the organization of the forces of railway companies; the relative cost of construction and operation; the true theory of taxation of railway property; the elements that determine the cost of transportation; the principles that operate in the making of rates; the laws that should govern railway accounting; the expenditure accounts of railroads, and the theories and practices that determine their proper organization and enforcement; the division of working expenses, and other disbursements; and, finally, an exposition of the best and most economical methods of keeping the account of railway expenditures." Volume two deals with the subject of railway accounts in detail; volume one treats of the topics embraced in the sub-title, which, as will occur to every reader on the first glance, is of extraordinarily ambitious scope. It is, therefore, not surprising that the author, after laying out a task large enough for a dozen volumes if exhaustively treated, fails to do more than touch many topics. He is evidently a railway man, although not announcing himself by any official title, for nobody outside of railways could have written the work, and he writes from the railways' side. Thus he begins their defense on his first page, remarking that the railway "is a liberal consumer of the products of others, and a generous and continuous patron of labor," and, again, that railway disbursements "may be likened unto the wide-spread branches of a gigantic tree, under whose generous canopy many widely separated industries find shelter and protection; these industries, so nurtured, in return in turn still others," &c. That railways are large and continuous consumers of a wide range of products is literally true, and is instinctively shown by a long list of apparently heterogeneous articles given by the author; but the "liberal," "generous," and "nurturing" view of the matter is only sentimental nonsense, for the railway is a buyer as close and hard as it is extensive. Nevertheless, all that is said of the close economic connections between railways and every other interest is well said, for example:

"When the public comes to fully understand this fact we may also expect to see it appreciate the fact that the prosperity of the railroad companies must, to insure the individual welfare of its own members, be present and continuous, and spasmodic or transient prosperity will be insufficient; that our companies must not only have an income sufficient to reward their owners, but their earnings must be ample to meet all the necessary and reasonable expenses of operation and maintenance. As yet, however, the association of interest is but imperfectly realized, and indifference will cease when it is more fully understood that the interests centred in the railway companies cannot be destroyed or weakened without occasioning correspondig disaster in every other department of life."

It is also true that holders of railway securities—a very large number, too—are vitally interested, detail to them much more than inconvenience; that the persons directly interested in railways, *together with others in no manner connected*, the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, the miner, the mechanic, the laborer, the consumer, the shipper, the traveler, the people, that the railway corporation, "in the unequal struggle they have been waging with ignorance, fanaticism, cheap demagogueary, and downright dishonesty," have not enough remembered and utilized the auxiliary support which these facts might give them. On the other hand, the railways owe (and a wise policy would make them remember this, also) a duty to the public, not only in the material matter of service, but in the open and cheerful recognition of their duty; fewer "airs" would be to their benefit, and that they have had the public arrayed against them as monopolies is in part their own fault.

Mr. Kirkman cites the familiar fact that a large portion of capital in railways makes no return whatever—nearly $2,000,000,000," he quotes it from "Poor"—and avers that "the dividends declared on the funds invested in our railroads are not such as would satisfy investors generally, or men engaged in active business." Nobody (reasonably) expects to get from investments what would satisfy "men engaged in active business;" but, granting all this, what follows? As a part of the general defense of railways, these statements may, perhaps, pass unchallenged, but if Mr. Kirkman means (as apparently he may, although not venturing to say so plainly) that they have any bearing upon the propriety of dividends which are paid, the *non sequitur* is a bald one. Two wrongs do not make one right. If 90 per cent of all railway investments were a dead loss to the owners, that would have no relevancy to the rate of reasonable yield upon the capital in the remaining 10 per cent stock, if the original subscribers were made a sacrifice does not justify an additional dollar of return upon Central.

From the chapter dealing with the important subject of construction accounts and watered stocks we quote the following:

"A large number of otherwise intelligent people believe, or profess to believe, that a railroad is to all intents and purposes fully completed on the day of its inauguration. And from time to time we are assured by newspaper writers and others liberal in their views of companies, with absence of self-exhibiting virtue that they are pleased to term the floor or watered values represented by the bonds and shares of such companies. * * * It is apparent that the people who make statements of this character do so, in the generality of cases, without any knowledge of or ability for examining the returns of the companies, or otherwise ascertain what basis, if any, there is for their charges. The effect of their statements is to create an impression in the minds of the ignorant (for whom the articles are written) that the traffic rates of railroad companies are in no way necessary. * * * A bank of reason is given for these charges, in some instances, in consequence of the omission of the railway companies to insist, in their accounts, upon the vital distinction that exists between construction and equipment expenditures at the time these expenditures occur; when the companies are ready to capitalize investments of this description, the community have ceased to remember the benefits such former assets conferred upon it.

"For the misapprehension of the public in reference to the cost of railroads, except in so far as it has been caused by the efforts of demagogues, the railroad companies are themselves responsible. * * * It is only in exceptional instances that a company has felt entirely free to take counsel with the public as to the cost of its property, should, of the importance to it of making at all times and under all circumstances full clear, and accurate exhibits of the total cost of its property. In the contrary, railway companies have, in many instances, sought temporarily at least to include a part of the cost of the construction under their franchises, thereby contributing to the expense of operating; if an enterprise was unremunerative or in discredit for the moment, its owners were compelled in many cases to bolster its failing fortunes by pouring into it, in order to add to its property account without providing for the reimbursement of the amount thus invested.

"Such a policy—a policy of treating disbursements for purposes of construction as ordinary expenses of operation—is a policy of temporizing. If a properly time unavoidable distort in the current history by its owners and managers should ever be able at a subsequent period to earn a revenue on its real cost, it would not be required, practically from doing so, for the reason that the public could no more be induced to pay dividends upon such watered property than it could be induced to pay dividends upon the fictitious values represented by the bonds and stock of a bankrupt railroad. The public opinion, would place a limit on the amount of dividends that it should declare on its capital, however large or however small the company where a railroad company is in a position to declare dividends at all, it is to its interest to refrain its future enterprise or profitableness, by hiding or suppressing the additions made to its property as any portion of its revenue, are not, is in reference to railroad companies."

Most decidedly not, we should say. On the score of bad taste and intemperance in language this defense is certainly open to criticism; but that is of less account than its inaccuracy. How could it ever be that the management of a railway "unproductive or in discredit for the moment" should, with or without compulsion, endeavor to fix the "floor or watered values represented by the bonds and shares of such companies," or otherwise ascertain what basis, if any, there is for their charges. The effect of their statements is to create an impression in the minds of the ignorant (for whom the articles are written) that the traffic rates of railroad companies are in no way necessary. * * * A bank of reason is given for these charges, in some instances, in consequence of the omission of the railway companies to insist, in their accounts, upon the vital distinction that exists between construction and equipment expenditures at the time these expenditures occur; when the companies are ready to capitalize investments of this description, the community have ceased to remember the benefits such former assets conferred upon it.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—2d and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FRUITS, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—2d and 4th cols.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—4th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Grim Goblin.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
DALY'S THEATRE—Troze.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—The Promise.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—Two Nights in Rome.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
PARK THEATRE—Edgewood Folks.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Tourists.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
STANDARD THEATRE—Our Gentlemen Friends.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Pinafore.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or lower barometer, stationary temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

The Republican Party of this State is, fortunately, able to regard with perfect equanimity the discussion of the question as to whether a State Convention should be held this year or not. A convention could do little more than demonstrate the harmony and enthusiasm which pervades the party ranks, and the absence of one would excite so little comment as to be equally significant of the same characteristics. To the Democrats, on the contrary, the question of a State Convention is a very embarrassing one. Tammany has tried to force the hand of the regular organization by its call for a convention at Albany on Sept. 8, and the State Committee cannot take decided action on the subject without either defying Tammany or apparently surrendering to its dictation. Of course, a semblance of unity may be preserved by fixing a date for the convention later than that named by the Kelly committee, and by inducing that body to withdraw its own call and concur in the call of the regulars. But be it held when it may, it will be impossible to have a Democratic State convention this Fall without demonstrating how hollow is the truce between the contending factions, and how utterly incapable of adjustment are the points at issue between them. There will as certainly be a row over any conceivable action of the State Committee as there will be a split on the local nominations in this City.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, who for some years past have been troubled with independents of various degrees of perversity, and with the diversion of some of the easily led into the ranks of Gen. Butler, appear now to be united and harmonious once more. The independents are satisfied with the national ticket, and the adherents of Butler, with very few exceptions, are not disposed to follow him into the very camp of the Democracy, where he has at length fairly brought up. The Republicans are at last completely rid of the doughty demagogue from Lowell, and are the better and stronger for it. There is every reason to believe that the party will display its old-time strength in the Bay State. Now the Democrats have got Gen. Butler all to themselves, he is making himself felt among them. There seems to be an understanding that he shall be or name the candidate for Governor, as he may see fit, on condition that he don't meddle with the platform. That must be an out-and-out Democratic document, satisfactory to the old-liners, and the party must stand squarely by the ranks for the national ticket. So Governor is fairly through his transition stage, which has been variegated with Greenbackism, labor reform, and Butlerism pure and simple, and next Saturday night, in Faneuil Hall, he will define his position once more as a newly fledged Democrat. As such he will be received with open arms by those who a few years ago could hardly find language strong enough to express their detestation of "Beast Butler."

Still another attempt is to be made to facilitate the circulation of the "standard" silver dollar. Any person who hankers after that neglected coin may, if he happens to reside in one of the cities where they are being coined with such distressing celerity, make his deposit for them at the local Sub-Treasury, and have the required amount delivered to him from the Mint without the necessity of a previous order from Washington. This will effect a saving of nearly three weeks to the San Franciscan who wants silver dollars, and is able to pay for them, and of about a week to the citizen of New-Orleans who is similarly circumstanced. If the friends of the despised dollar can think of any other device by which the Treasury vaults can be relieved of part of their large stock of silver, it will, doubtless, receive due attention in the proper quarter. There is a dismal possibility that it may become necessary to put up the coins in prize packages, or to make them attractive by throwing in a chromo or a copy of "Webster's Unabridged." But before coming to that pass it might be worth while to give free and unlimited circulation to the forgotten speeches of Mr. Bland and his allies in Congress, by way of stimulating the lagging enthusiasm for the dollar of the fathers.

The verdict in the May's Landing disaster is an interesting specimen of "Crowner's 'quest" law. The jury find that the train on which the deaths took place was going at "a low rate of speed," that the road is "fully equipped in all modern appliances for safe railroading," and that the collision "might have been prevented if the engineer and conductor had more carefully observed the rules and regulations of the company." As a matter of fact, the "rate of speed" of the colliding train was high enough to wreck it and to cause the death of some twenty-odd persons; the "appliances for safe railroading" included air-brakes which were either in imperfect order or were not understood by the employes—as to which the testimony is conflicting; and finally, the admirable "regulations" of the company do not seem to require the instruction of its servants in the use of the machinery which they have in charge. If the laws of neither New-Jersey nor Pennsylvania give to injured passengers some more tangible hope of compensation from its railroads than this verdict holds out, either State must be a very pleasant one for railway managers to live in and a very bad one to travel in.

DEMOCRATIC APOLOGIES.

The Democratic Party occupies a peculiar position. It is at once an opposition party and a party in power, and it is neither one nor the other completely. Lacking the possession of the Executive, and pleading with the people for a grant of it, it should naturally assail the Republican Party, which now holds that department of the Government. Having a majority in each house of Congress, it is compelled to defend the policy which it has there developed. The noteworthy feature of the situation is, that the Democrats occupy themselves much more with defense than with attack. Of the latter, with the exception of some clumsy efforts at soiling the reputation of Mr. Garfield, there is almost nothing. And for that matter, what is there that any positive aggressive tactics could be based on? The distinctive features of the Republican policy are beyond any effective criticism. It has for years quietly but earnestly devoted itself to the best interests of the country. While it was still in complete power it perfected the scheme for the resumption of specie payments, and the branch of the Government which still remains in its possession has steadily carried out that scheme with entire loyalty to the end for which it was framed, and with singular skill and firmness. In the same way, the Treasury Department, under Republican management, and by means of the laws passed by a Republican Congress, has pursued the project of reducing the interest on the public debt, while keeping above all possible reproach the public credit. In purely political affairs the present Administration has conducted itself with such impartiality, discretion, and good faith that its most bitter opponents find little to criticise or even to misrepresent.

There is, therefore, practically no tangible ground for an aggressive policy on the part of the Democrats toward the Republicans. But there is ample room and need for a defensive policy by the Democrats with reference to themselves. This was very forcibly shown by Gen. Hancock, when he began his letter of acceptance by declaring that the amendments to the Constitution should be "inviolable," and proceeded to add that, were he elected, he should defend the Union against all attacks. Why should the Democratic candidate deem it necessary to make such pledges as these? Because his political opponents had falsely charged him with intending to violate the amendments and to undertake the subversion or weakening of the Union? No such incentive would have been sufficient. Charges, however serious, known to be without foundation, would have been disregarded by Gen. Hancock. These were noticed because there is much in the acts and tendencies of his party to make them seem just. The controlling section of his party does not believe that the recent amendments to the Constitution, embodying the results of the war, were legally adopted, and does not intend that they shall be carried into effect if it can be in any way prevented. Those amendments freed the slaves, made them citizens, gave them the ballot, and empowered Congress to carry out these provisions by legislation. As a matter of fact, in many parts of the South the slaves are only nominally free, their rights as citizens are denied them, they are deprived of the benefit of the ballot, and, if the Democrats come into full power, not only would no additional legislation, however necessary to the enforcement of the Constitution, be enacted, but that already on the statute-books would not be executed. No wonder, then, that Gen. Hancock finds himself compelled to give a promise that he will maintain the amendments "inviolable." But, however sincere the promise may be, he will not fulfill it. He cannot. Forces against which he would be as helpless as a child would prevent him. Nor can he defend the Union against assaults, which, though not open, nor directed, as they once were, against the Federal Government, nevertheless, are intended to destroy the very essence of the Union, namely, the equality of all American citizens before the law. The Democratic candidate recognizes that the country has good reason to suppose that, if he is elected, this vital principle of the Union will be in danger, and it is quite proper that he should bind himself to protect it. But his very pledge reminds us that a safer and better and more effective means of maintaining the Union would be to intrust the Government to a party whose candidate does not have to *promise* resistance to its tendencies.

The Democratic press, especially in the North, is strongly imbued with the apologetic spirit which so curiously marks the letter of Gen. Hancock. The truculent tone with which the Democratic leaders in Congress announced that they would go to the country on the issues raised at the extra session and the one preceding it, is completely abandoned. Those issues were the repeal of the election laws and the abrogation of the statutes giving the President the use of the Army on election day, as on other days, for the execution of the laws of the United States. We hear nothing, or almost nothing, of either of these questions, which only a few months since were declared to be vital. The fact is, that the long and vigorous discussion which took place when these measures were up in Congress and in the ensuing canvass was fatal to the Democratic position. "The bayonet at the polls" was shown to be a scarecrow. The election laws were shown to be fair and legitimate in purpose and beneficent in practice. Neither subject afforded any ground for conducting a national canvass, and both have been practically given up by the Democrats.

Still more unfortunate is the party with reference to finance. Its organs find themselves forced to either ignore the matter or to try to explain away the record of the party. Everything which the Democrats predicted from the Republican policy has failed to happen; every measure which they proposed themselves has been shown to be either mischievous or ridiculous. The whole course of the party has been against the current of events, contrary to the interests of the country, and threatening disaster. It is not strange, under these circumstances, that the party which set out so boldly to convince the country that a "change" was needed should be reduced to constantly explaining how the change would not be dangerous.

THE ARKANSAS DEBT QUESTION.

At the State election in Arkansas, which is to be held on the 6th of next month, an amendment of the Constitution is to be submitted to a popular vote, which is a virtual repudiation of nearly the whole debt of the State. The proposed method of effecting this result is something unique. The amendment, which received the approval of the Democratic Legislature of 1879, is not based on any determination of the validity or the invalidity of the State bonds, nor does it assume to pronounce on that question at all. The validity of their issue has been questioned in the vague way that is common with Southern States when they wish to get rid of their indebtedness without the trifling formality of paying; but the question raised has been subjected to no test of adjudication or examination. And now, without any reference to it or to the just obligation of the State, it is simply proposed to incorporate into the Constitution an article which declares that "the General Assembly shall have no power to levy any tax or make any appropriations to pay either the principal or interest, or any part thereof, of any of the following bonds of the State." There are enumerated the funding bonds, the railroad aid bonds, and the levee bonds, constituting nearly the whole State debt, and the amendment winds up with the declaration that "any law providing for any such tax or appropriation shall be null and void."

A more sweeping act of repudiation than is here proposed it would be impossible to conceive. When the Republicans came into power in Arkansas, in 1868, under the operation of the Reconstruction acts, they found the State without credit, with scarcely any railroads, and with the levees along the Mississippi River in a state of dilapidation and ruin. There were certain old bonds of the State, issued to banks long before the war, which were still outstanding, and on which the interest had not been paid for years. Their virtual repudiation by non-payment had been one cause of the ruin of the State credit. There was no question of their original validity or of the moral obligation of the State to pay them. The Legislature, in 1869, passed an act funding the principal and interest of this old debt in new bonds, which have since been known as "funding bonds," or sometimes as the "Holford bonds," a considerable part of the old obligations having passed into the hands of an Englishman of that name. There are some vague and unsupported allegations of bribery made in connection with the Refunding act, but there is no question that it was an act of justice and honor intended to give vitality to the credit of the State. Another act of the Republican Legislature, passed in 1868, provided for the issuing of bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. This was very generally supported by Democrats in and out of Legislature. It provided that the bonds of the State should be issued to certain railroad companies to the extent of $10,000 per mile of road constructed for those having land grants, and $15,000 per mile for those having none. The companies were to pay the interest semi-annually and provide a sinking fund for the principal, and in case of default the State Treasurer was to take possession of the roads, place them in charge of a Receiver, and set aside the net receipts to meet the obligations thereupon assumed by the State. Of these bonds some $6,500,000 were issued. 480 miles of new railroad were built, and in consequence of default the State had possession of the lines and was in a fair way to meet all obligations as they matured. Arkansas owes to-day her greatly improved industrial condition largely to these very roads, built with the aid of the State credit. But the first use the Democrats made of the Legislature when they got control of it, in 1874, was to repeal the clause of the law under which the State Treasurer held and operated the railroads. The consequence was that they were sold out under mortgages, and the State still has the bonds to pay, with no resource but to raise the necessary funds by taxation. The levee bonds were issued under acts of 1869 and 1871 providing for "the building and repairing of the public levees of this State." About $3,000,000 of these were issued, and with them or their proceeds the contractors on the levees were paid. This work was done, and the State is enjoying the benefit.

These are the bonds which it is proposed to *repudiate* in a lump by an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from levying any tax or making any appropriation for paying either principal or interest, or any part thereof. This is a piece of stupid folly as well as flagrant dishonesty. In the first place, these bonds are either valid or they are not. If they are, they are the basis of a contract, the obligation of which cannot be impaired by any act of the State, and whatever mode of redress the creditors might have would still exist, the constitutional amendment to the contrary notwithstanding. If they are not valid, this is susceptible of proof, and the State could not be held for their payment in any case. In either view the amendment would be utterly nugatory. It is held by defenders of repudiation generally that no State can be forced to pay its honest debts anyhow. It cannot be sued by its own citizens, nor by citizens of another State, and it is insisted that no other State can sue it on a claim assigned to it by a citizen, inasmuch as he can assign no right or power of redress which he did not possess as an individual. If this is so, the State of Arkansas could not be subjected to any compulsory process, and her people and Legislature would remain at liberty to pay or not, according to their sense of honor and justice. The attempt to tie their hands and confine their sense of honor and justice by an article in the Constitution is an unnecessary piece of foolishness. It is not merely an attempt to commit the State to an act of dishonesty now, but to prevent it from becoming honest in the future, if, happily, the disposition should manifest itself. Such an act would in its intent, though it failed of its purpose, be ten times worse than the readjustment process and the compromise with creditors whereby other Southern States have sought to get rid of part of their burdens on the plea of inability to bear them, or the "irregularity" by which they were put upon their shoulders.

THE CASE OF PAYNE.

The transfer of Payne, the Indian Territory raider, from military to civil custody betokens a legal proceeding in which the whole question of the status of the Territory will be opened. Gen. Pope long ago took the ground that Payne desired to be arrested, not so much for the sake of notoriety as for testing the power of the laws to punish him. "I should not consider it in any sense expedient," he telegraphed to the Adjutant-General on the 18th of July, prior to the arrest of Payne, "to undergo the expense and trouble of trying such people. It is precisely what they want, and it would certainly result in their being discharged from custody." Capt. Morse took the same ground: "Payne desires to be arrested, but not on the Indian reservation." Why, however, he should want to be arrested outside of the Indian reservation, when that would not settle the case at issue, is hard to understand. At all events, arrested he was, with a party of twenty-two followers, and in the Indian country, and such of these as had been engaged with him also in the previous raid were turned over to the United States Marshal of Arkansas.

The ground assumed by the invaders is a somewhat noticeable one. They undoubtedly defied the President's proclamation in going into the Indian Territory, but they claim to be acting under a tenable construction of the laws. The whole scheme has been one of speculators, prospectors, and store-keepers; but it claimed to start as a lawful emigration movement, and Payne himself went to Washington, at one time, for the purpose of securing an authorization of it from Congress. Ten years ago the movement began, as a mining enterprise; but season after season passed away, with no serious attempt to enter the Territory. Meanwhile a newspaper was started, which abused the red men in general and preached a crusade against them. At length it was sought to get from Congress a division of the Territory, creating a portion into a new Territory, to be called Oklahoma, open to the settlement of whites. This scheme, also, failed of accomplishment.

At this stage of the proceedings help was derived from Mr. E. C. Boudinot, himself a Cherokee, and Clerk of the House Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Boudinot held that the treaties of 1866, by which the United States purchased from the tribes about fourteen million acres of land in the Indian Territory, brought this purchased portion back into the condition of public lands, and as such subject to settlement, except such parts as have been since actually appropriated to the use of Indian tribes or bands placed thereon. Since the date of these treaties the Wichitas, the Pottawatomies, and the Sacs and Foxes have been placed on the purchased lands. They occupy a total of about a million and three-quarters acres. Subtracting this, there would be twelve and a quarter million acres still left of unappropriated lands. Now, the Homestead law of the United States makes the following provision:

"Every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration or intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, *shall be entitled to enter one-quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands*, upon which such person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1 25 per acre, or eighty acres or less of such appropriated lands at $2 50 per acre, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of public lands, and after the same have been surveyed."

Here, then, we have the legal defense which probably will be interposed in behalf of Payne and his followers in the forthcoming trial before Judge Parker, of the Western District of Arkansas. It was only after this happy discovery of a legal point in their favor that the actual raid was made by Payne and his party in the Spring and repeated in the Summer, and they disclaimed any effort to occupy the lands by violence. When, however, we come to look more closely at this defense its flimsiness will be apparent. Forty-six years ago a certain tract of land was declared by act of Congress to be "the Indian country," and a set of laws was made for its government, including provisions for the exclusion of all whites except certain specified Indian Agents and officials, Army officers and their troops, authorized traders, and people traveling on special passports, granted by specified persons for specified purposes and times. It is clear that these laws cannot be swept aside by a mere inference—by a supposition that the acquisition of a portion of the Indian lands by the Government, from the tribes placed upon them, has taken those lands out of the Indian Territory. On the contrary, the inference, so far as there is any, is that these fourteen million acres were acquired for the purpose of placing other tribes of Indians upon them. Already since the treaties of 1866 one-eighth of the entire purchase has thus been used, and several small Indian tribes have been put there. The reasonable presumption is that the remaining land was acquired for a like purpose of putting in the Indian country tribes removed from a distance. It is very evident that with the steady spread of population, some Indian reservations will have to be given up, and the Government has thus already the land ready for their reception in the Indian Territory.

In any case, it is not for men like Payne and his associates to make an interpretation of the laws to suit their purposes, and then pursue those purposes in direct defiance of a proclamation of the President warning them away. More than a year ago, Secretary Schurz, in a letter published far and wide, declared that "no part of the Indian Territory remains free from appropriation, either to a direct trust assumed by treaty, or by reservation for tribes therein under Executive order, except that portion still claimed by the State of Texas, and still lying between Red River and the north fork of the same." If that statement be correct—and, as coming from the head of the department having in charge both the public lands and the Indians, it ought to be correct—the theory that any part of the Indian Territory can be preempted for homesteads is a delusion. There seems, in short, no reason for Gen. Pope's assumption that the trial of Payne and his associates will result in a discharge from custody. Their violation of law is too palpable to escape some degree of punishment.

INSINCERITY IN THE PULPIT.

Every one is familiar with the story of the astute monkey who, having lost his tail in circumstances which were far from creditable to him, insisted that no monkey of any self-respect would be guilty of wearing a tail. He told his fellow-monkeys that they knew perfectly well that tails were useless and ugly, and that in delaying to boldly throw their tails away they were exhibiting cowardice and insincerity.

The conduct of those ministers who have ceased to believe in Christianity curiously resembles that of the tailless monkey. They are constantly asserting that all other ministers know that this or that article of belief is untenable, and that they are cowardly and insincere in refusing to publicly repudiate it. The rationalist, having thrown away his creed, insists that every one should follow his example and preach the gospel of unbelief. This uneasy desire that nobody should believe anything is mistaken by many persons for an ardent love of truth. It bears, however, a very suspicious resemblance to the anxiety of the monkey that his loss should be shared by his contemporaries.

In the last number of the *North American Review*, that clever writer of magazine stories the Rev. E. E. Hale, attacks what he calls the "Insincerity of the Pulpit." Mr. Hale is a Unitarian preacher, whose "liberalism" seems to be indistinguishable from rationalism. He is not content to reject the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, but he is determined that all other ministers shall reject them also. He will have it that "the majority of American preachers know, and are fully convinced, that there are inconsistencies between different parts of the Bible," and that as regards the authority and degree of inspiration of the Bible they "no longer hold the notion which the Protestant Church held two centuries ago." Nevertheless, they still continue to preach as if they believed the Bible to be an infallible guide, and are justly open to the charge of cowardice and insincerity. Mr. Hale naturally dislikes this sort of thing. He wants ministers to be manly and sincere, and in his estimation they cannot be either so long as they refuse to preach rationalism.

If it were true that the ministers of what Mr. Hale rather vaguely calls the Protestant Church are really preaching doctrines which they no longer believe, cowardice and insincerity would be epithets much milder than they deserve. The minister who tells his people that the Bible is an infallible rule of faith and conduct while he secretly believes that it is nothing of the sort is a miserable hypocrite. Mr. Hale does not use so unpleasant a word, but if he means anything, he means that "the majority of American preachers" are hypocrites. What evidence has he of this? Are the leading ministers of the Episcopal Church, or of the Presbyterian or Methodist denominations, in the habit of going secretly to Mr. Hale and confessing that they preach what they do not believe? Are they in the habit of going into the swamps and whispering their disbelief unto reeds that carry the fatal secret to Mr. Hale's ears? We all know that they do nothing of the kind. How, then, does Mr. Hale know that they are hypocrites who, to use his illustration, do not believe "that Jonah lived three days and three nights in the stomach of a fish," although they pretend that they do? Obviously, Mr. Hale's wholesale charge of cowardice and insincerity is founded upon nothing but suspicion. He does not believe certain things, and therefore he assumes that no equally intelligent man can believe them. That Dr. Dix and Dr. Crosby, and Dr. Taylor must reject the infallibility of Scripture because Mr. Hale rejects it is a *non sequitur* of which a man who prides himself on the infallibility of his own reason ought to be ashamed.

It is the fashion among loose thinkers like Mr. Hale to sneer at the possibility of such a science as theology and to speak with contempt of "creeds." Whether Mr. Hale knows it or not, there are thousands of ministers who firmly believe that there is such a thing as truth in matters of religious dogma, and that they know what that truth is. Absurd as it may seem to Mr. Hale, these men are satisfied that the Bible is infallible, and they are as firmly convinced of it as they are of the truth of the binomial theorem. So far from there being a general spread of unbelief among clergymen, the most notable ecclesiastical movement of the century has been the so-called Catholic revival in the Anglican Church and its branches—a movement which implies that those who share in it believe much more than their fathers believed. When a clergyman of the Anglican communion has added to his creed a belief in the Real Presence, and in the efficacy of prayers for the dead, instead of believing less than the average Anglican clergymen of the last generation believed, he believes a good deal more. Whether he is right or wrong is a question by itself, but he certainly is not open to the charge of skepticism. Although this movement is confined to one particular communion, it ought not to escape the notice of Mr. Hale. He cannot fix his attention solely on Mr. Beecher, and assume that because Mr. Beecher rejects the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, the "majority of American ministers" share his disbelief. Against Mr. Beecher may be offset the late Dr. De Koven, who, in the estimation of the average orthodox Protestant minister, believed too much. Dr. Koven's influence on the younger clergy was at least as great as that of Beecher, and if the teachings of the Plymouth pulpit justify Mr. Hale in asserting that the majority of American ministers are skeptics, the teachers of Racine Seminary would justify him in claiming that the majority of American ministers are at heart ritualists. The one conclusion would be as justifiable as the other, though both would be very far from the truth.

The "majority of American ministers" may be weak and ignorant, but, with the exception of Mr. Bob Ingersoll, Mr. Hale is the only man of any notoriety who assumes that they are hypocrites. Mr. Hale makes a grave mistake when he assumes that his mental operations are identical with those of all other educated men, and that because he cannot believe any given dogma nobody who is not ignorant and weak can believe it. He makes what is much worse than a mistake in charging a body of men, who in intelligence and honesty are excelled by no other class of men in the country, with cowardice and hypocrisy, and when he makes this charge without condescending to present a particle of evidence in support of it, he proves himself to be as impertinent as he is reckless.

The solemn disquisitions of the German press over the attitude of the French Government as defined in recent speeches by its leading statesmen require some reading between the lines. The fact is that the enormous military expenditure of Germany, represented not only by direct taxation, but by the drain upon the productive resources of the country which has to pass its adult male population through the military mill, is beginning to tell very seriously on the material development and political stability of the Empire. Germany is, relatively, a poor country, and is likely to continue so. Its protective legislation—a direct consequence of a state of heavily armed peace—tells against its power to compete with wealthier communities in the markets of the world as clearly as the load imposed on its productive labor by compulsory military service tends to promote the process of loss of blood by emigration. Socialism, sternly denied expression through legal channels, has its most dangerous developments fostered by the suppressed discontent of the laboring masses, and German semi-official newspapers only reflect the nervous anxiety of the German Government to find valid patriotic reasons for maintaining an oppressive military establishment with all its incidental burdens. A belligerent policy on the part of France is a chimera, but there has not been wanting evidence of a desire on the part of the Republic to take full advantage of Germany's presumed inability to sustain for a very much longer period a war expenditure in time of peace. French resources have an elasticity of which Germany cannot boast, and the richer nation seems entirely disposed to try the experiment of bankrupting the poorer one by leading in the competition of bloated armaments.

In 1830, 23 miles of railroad were in operation in the United States. In the following year 72 miles were built. In 1841, 717 miles were built, which was the largest annual construction down to 1849, when the number (1,869) first reached 1,000. Thenceforward until the rebellion the increase annually was between 1,000 and 3,000 miles, except in 1858, (2,452,) 1856, (3,647,) and 1857 and 1859, (3,647 and 2,465.) A set-back was given by 1857 to railroad expansion, which had been large for 3 years, the miles in operation having grown from 5,996 at the end of 1848 to 22,016 at the end of 1856; then there was a decline until 1861, when (for obvious reasons) construction dropped to 631 miles, and reached 1,000 in only one (1862) of the war years. With 1865 the process took a new start. In 1869 it reached 4,615 miles, passing 1856, hitherto the year of maximum growth; 1871 showed 7,379, which is still unequaled; 1873 showed the beginning of the decline, 5,878 miles; 1875, 4,107 miles; 1875 was the year of lowest recession. Now the development is increasing, 4,731 miles having been built last year. This is the largest since 1873, and is surpassed only by the three years 1870-72. The present total in operation —86,500—is not far short of the total in Europe—93,800. The total in the six Middle States—15,630—is nearly equal to the 17,022 in Great Britain and Ireland. New-England is almost stationary in this respect, having built only 50 miles in 1879. Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Alabama, Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Washington alone show literally no progress. The 6 Middle States show 325 miles; the 10 Southern States built 314 miles; the 8 Pacific States, with Arizona and Washington, built 321 miles; the Western States, of course, show the bulk of growth, having built 2,681 miles. This term, as used by "Poor," is quite broad, covering 6 of the Territories, with Texas and such States as Ohio, Indiana, and the nearer North-west. Illinois and Ohio, now well marzed over by rails, built 120 and 320 miles in 1879; Michigan, 60; Indiana, 138; Missouri, 424; Wisconsin, 673; Iowa, 583; Kansas, 976. The bulk of present and (probably) of future railroad building for a dozen years to come is, and will be, in those States, with Dakota, which built only 60 miles in 1879, but is, perhaps, yet to be important in this particular. How far railroad building is to go and whether it will soon escape beyond the control of the bankers of reason and prudence, nobody can predict. But Americans have short memories in finance as well as in politics, and, certainly, some important conditions—easy money, scarcity and high price of good securities, low interest, reviving business and increased earnings on existing roads—are eminently favorable for the reconstruction of a railroad era. Yet we will hope that the lessons of 1873 are still vivid enough to hold back the country a while longer, and that the last two will prove to have been only reactionary and "catching-up" years.

There was a dinner of five in this City some time in May, 1873, just as Mr. J. M. Ballow the famous English reader and elocutionist, and Mr. Wilkie Collins, the novelist, were about leaving the country, after a series of successful engagements, which might have yielded more history than all the club dinners that Mr. Collins attended. Death has been busy since then, and two of the figures that graced the table that evening have passed behind the curtain, but the conversation will probably never be forgotten by survivors. The dinner was one given in honor of the departing Englishmen, besides whom only three persons were present—the late William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who in old anti-slavery times was concerned in the operation of the underground route from the South; the Hon. Thomas L. James, who has been known as Postmaster James for so many years that his initials have grown unfamiliar, and Mr. W. A. Seaver, now in Europe, who had a graceful turn for after-dinner pleasantry and repartee, and beguiled his leisure in writing witty things for the "Editor's Drawer" in *Harper*. The talk over the wine was opened by one of the Americans asking the clever novelist what he considered to be the most striking difference between an Englishman and an American. To which Mr. Collins replied, without going into the psychological and other mysteries that have sold so many editions of his novels, that what struck his eye most particularly was the general absence of dog in the United States. Every Englishman had his dog; an American with a dog at his heels would be a novelty on Broadway or Fifth-avenue. Mr. Orton did not think the distinction well taken, and told Mr. Collins that if he would just saunter through the street where he lived some day he would find dogs enough to convince him that our people are a dog-loving race. The conversation then turned upon the anti-slavery movement, in which Mr. Orton had borne an unostentatious, but important, part, and Mr. Collins asked for some information about the underground railroad, about which so much has been written and so little really told. Mr. Orton went on to tell the story of its organization and methods—its stations, and where they were—its means for the transit and concealment of fugitives, and how they were managed. One of these stations was in the romantically situated little town of Geneva, N. Y., a centre of fine Episcopalian culture, whose inner social circle is one of the most refined and elegant in this country. The station-master at Geneva, Mr. Orton said, was an Episcopal clergyman of the straitest sect, cultivated and fastidious, who gave time, enthusiasm, and all his native shrewdness and address to the cause of the poor negro. Postmaster James broke in: "He ought to be a Bishop." "And so he is," rejoined Mr. Orton; "the Geneva clergyman who acted as station-master for the underground railroad was the now Right Rev. W. H. H. Bissell, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont." It is unlikely that another exposition of the methods of the underground railroad as clear as that to which Wilkie Collins and his friend Bellew listened that evening was made; but, unfortunately, human ears are not photographs, and not one of the survivors probably could repeat the narrative in more than general terms.

The choice of America as a field for British colonists by the association which Mr. Hughes represents is curiously significant of the changed relations between the two countries. A few years ago all England would have stood amazed at men in the position of Lord Arlies and Mr. Hughes associating themselves with an enterprise which was practically to make a large body of Englishmen, many of them men of good social position, citizens of the United States, but of late every month has seen some link cast and welded in the chain of commercial connection between the two countries, and the same paper which announces Mr. Hughes's scheme tells of the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray entering on the rôle of an international cheese and butter factor, in which, we trust, he may find more success than in that defunct buckboard business. It has long been evident that, in view of the attractions of America, more especially the brief voyage, the growth of population in Australasia will be extremely slow. In fact, to-day her population, about 2,200,000, would probably, but for the gold discovery, not have numbered more than a million. The immigration is now pretty much at a stand-still, so far as the Governments are concerned. They are in no position to pay for it just now, and there is little inducement for the unpaid emigrant to go. While our immigration for the year will amount to at least 800,000, that to Australia and New-Zealand is comparatively nothing. Canada, too, loses by emigration to the United States probably as much as she gains by emigration from Europe. Mr. Walker's (of the London *Times*) prophecy is being fulfilled. Many years ago he said he foresaw another exodus such as that from Ireland in 1846-50. "But," he said, "then it will be that of farmers and laborers from English shires."

The value of Irish property is lower now than it has been any time this 30 years. At the outset of the Incumbered Estates Court it was as low as 10 to 12 years' rental. In 1865-70 it averaged 18 to 20 years, and property in the neighborhood of towns oftentimes brought from 25 to 32 years' rental. The act fell with terrible severity on many. There was a distressing scene when Loughcooter, Lord Gosr's splendid seat and estate, came into the court and fetched comparatively nothing. Lord Gosr implored for further time to save him from actual ruin, but in vain. It had been a case of reckless extravagance, but too common in Galway, where, and in Cork, more properties changed hands than anywhere. Miss Martin, the "Princess of Connemara," died almost in penury in the Union-place Hotel, in this City, and the London Law Life Assurance foreclosed on her 300,000 acres of patrimony. They put a resident agent into Ballinahinch Castle, and tried, not very successfully, to get rid of the property by parcels. A Mr. Bernardo, of London, is now the holder of the bulk of it, and a large proportion of the vast estates, with the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Kingsnorth, now belongs to another Londoner, Mr. Buckley, who discreetly kept out of the way, leaving an agent in charge, who incurred intense hostility, and became the favorite target of those tenantry who were proficient in pistol practice. When this gentleman resigned bonfires blazed through the Galtee Mountains. With the exception of these estates and that of the Eyre estate, in Galway, few large properties passed into the hands of the Sassenach. The bulk of the enormous sales made were to Irishmen who had made money in the towns. Pawnbrokers were among the considerable purchasers. The promoters of the measure were much disappointed that more English and Scotch did not buy. It is probable that the clause in Sir Roundell Palmer's will prohibiting any purchase of Irish property on the part of the Trustees of his estate, reflected the feeling of most of his moneyed countrymen, and who shall say that they were foolish. A great deal of money was made by land jobbers who bought in 1850, and subsequently sold at an advance of from 35 to 75 per cent. Many of them who retained property so purchased made a return until lately of from 10 to 15 per cent. a year on the investment, and probably there are many buying for the rise now. A man purchasing, say at 15 years' rental to-day, would, probably, three years hence, after a run of good harvests, be able to sell, in small parcels, for at least 20, for the farmer class will be eager to buy if no one else will.

CONDITION OF WASHINGTON M'LEAN.

Long Branch, Aug. 23.—Washington McLean, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is a little better to-day, but his condition is still considered critical. The attending physician thinks he may possibly recover, as he has a strong constitution.

DEATHS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 23.—For the week ended on Friday last, there were 46 deaths from yellow fever and 4 from small-pox. Two persons have died during this month from the contraction of diseases

ACTIVITY OF REPUBLICANS

HEARTY WORK AND CONFIDENT VOICES EVERYWHERE.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—REPUBLICANS FEELING ASSURED OF SUCCESS — ORGANIZATIONS OF CLUBS AND RAISING OF BANNERS.

The Republicans are alive and moving in Lancaster County, Penn. A correspondent of the National Committee, writing from Ephrata, says: "No defection in our ranks here in the northern section. The old guard is organized with stalwarts to the front. Each township has its club. Put us down safe for our full quota, and a little to spare, of the 9,000 majority of Lancaster County. We have a club of four companies, and still they come. Nearly 200 enrolled and the club is not yet two weeks old. We expect to be 400 strong in two weeks more. No Hancock Republicans here, but we expect to have some Garfield Democrats."

A letter from Staunton, West Virginia, says that a Garfield and Arthur club was organized there on Friday night, composed exclusively of white men, with a membership of 83. Twenty-three of these men have heretofore been Democrats, and two of them had actually joined the Hancock and English club, but repented and decided to use their influence to help the Republican cause. The accessions to the Republican ranks are of the best character—young, energetic mechanics—and have changed their party allegiance after a careful reading of the Republican and Democratic record as it bore upon their interests. A cheering sign of hope is that this class of men are beginning to think for themselves, especially on the tariff question.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, one of the stalwart 306 who voted for Grant in the Chicago Convention, and an involuntary candidate for Congress from the First District of Illinois, spent half an hour at national headquarters yesterday morning. In alluding to the political situation at large Mr. Storrs remarked: "I have seen enough of politics to know there is no disaffection in the Republican Party whatever in the State of Illinois. Any Democrat who talks about the party carrying it at the next election, simply gives a judgment warped by hunger. The Democratic Party has an empty stomach, and is therefore incapable of judging correctly. I have not found a disaffected Republican anywhere. From sitting around and hearing little knots of gentlemen talk at the watering-places, interchanging confidential views among themselves, I am satisfied that the solid, quiet business men of the country don't want any change, and don't mean to have any if they can help it; and I think they can help it. There is no undefined dread of Democratic rule, which pervades all classes. If there is any change of party domination in the affairs of the Government at the next election, it will be the first time in our history that the Administration in power has been defeated when the times were good." In speaking of the aspect of affairs in Indiana, he added: "I don't believe there is any such thing as a general enthusiastic support of the ticket by the Democrats of Indiana. There is a sufficiently enthusiastic support of the ticket to vote once, but when Democrats vote but once they are not dangerous. They have been converted by Hancock's letter, and are in favor of a pure ballot, which insures a Republican success. I think the most important battle-ground in the country at present is the State of Indiana, and I believe the Republicans will carry it. We will also carry Illinois by the old-fashioned majority. There is not a disgruntled Republican in the State. I am satisfied the German vote of Cook County will be as solidly Republican as it was in 1864. All the bitterness which the Chicago Convention engendered seemed to die out the day after the Convention adjourned."

The Republican Committee will meet in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this morning at 11 o'clock. At this meeting the proposition as to whether a State Convention to nominate a successor to Chief Judge Church, of the Court of Appeals, will probably come up and be decided.

Among the visitors to the Republican State head-quarters was Gen. Avery, of Nyack, who says that the prospects in Rockland County for the Republicans were never better than to-day. He says the Republicans there do not by any means intend to permit the county to drop back into the Democratic ranks.

A New-Hampshire banker, writing to the Republican Central Campaign Club, under date of Aug. 21, says: "You can count on New-Hampshire as sure for Garfield and Arthur. If the Hon. Frank Jones will only dare to take the Democratic nomination for Governor we shall have the liveliest campaign we ever had, and New-Hampshire is always a Republican when the Democrats wake us up."

Another correspondent, a merchant, writing from Fonda, N. Y., says: "Here we begin to feel the necessity of a 'solid North,' and are organizing to make that a certainty. Our campaign club is composed of the best citizens of the town—business men who have never before taken any interest in such things—with the desire of preserving the Nation from the uncertainties of the ever-changing Democracy, who change on every point except their desire for spoils. John Hadsell, of Fort Plain, a gentleman of high standing in the community, and who has been a Democrat of the best type, has come out squarely for Garfield and Arthur. His reason for it is based on his observations in Washington last Winter, and his opinion then formed was that Gen. Garfield was the ablest man in either house. I have taken pains to converse with the different business men I meet, and with hardly an exception they regard a change as unwise and injurious to the best interests and business of the country."

A copy of the official call for the convention of Republican campaign clubs, to meet in Indianapolis next month, was received yesterday by the Republican Central Campaign Club. It is issued by the Young Men's Republican Club of Indiana, whose President is G. W. Hardesty, and is dated at Indianapolis, Aug. 17. It says:

"For the purpose of promoting the organization of Republican clubs and increasing their membership and influence, it has been decided to call a national Republican club convention, to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 A. M. This convention has been decided upon after mature deliberation and consultation with gentlemen connected with the club organizations of several States, and with the Chairmen of a large number of Republican State Committees. Each organized Republican club, Young Men's Republican club, or Garfield and Arthur campaign club is requested to send one delegate to the convention, and credentials properly certifying him to be a member of the club he represents, signed by the President or Secretary of the club."

A meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held at the church edifice in West Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening. Mr. John McClave, President of the club, presided. In calling the meeting to order he made a few remarks commending the action of the delegates at the Chicago Convention in making the nominations. He said it had been claimed that in this contest there were no issues, and in support of reply that the Democratic Party should give back to the country its Lincoln, its gallant MacPherson, its Gen. Phil Kearney, and its 300,000 brave soldiers who sleep beneath Southern soil, besides the millions of dollars which have been expended in preserving the Government. Then, he said, it would be time to talk of making a change in the Administration. Prof. John L. Hunt, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was then introduced to the meeting. He said it was right that right should rule and that wrong should be put under the feet of men. If no other issue were involved in this campaign than which party had done the most for the working men of the country, he should be willing to go before the people on that alone. He remarked that it was a political fact that great wars legislate, and that the war of the rebellion had legislated traitors out of office. Mr. Walter M. Chandler spoke for half an hour. After Prof. Hunt had closed his remarks, during which he said that Hancock was a man without a policy, as one could tell what he would do if he were elected. It could not be told whether he would favor tissue ballots, an expensive money system, the supremacy of the States over the Federal Constitution, or what he would favor. He would be governed by his party, which was a party with an odious history and corrupt principles. Gen. Garfield, on the other hand, was wise and experienced, and knew the wants of the people. He had been trained in the school of action and self-dependence, and his conduct had always been patriotic.

The Young Men's Republican Union, an organization composed of colored men, formed a Garfield and Arthur banner opposite its head-quarters, at No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street, last night. The Boys in Blue, the drums, under command of Capt. Williams, paraded in their new uniforms, and the light from their many torches illuminated the neighborhood. Patriotic airs were played by an excellent band of colored musicians for an hour before the speaking began. Among those present on the balcony of the club-house which served as a platform for the speakers were Major Louis Leland, Robert Ray, H. A. Mathews, T. H. Johnson, Judge Packer, of Ohio; F. C. Lawson, G. H. Buchanan, G. H. Hardman, and C. F. Barteger. W. R. Davis, Chairman of the club, presided and introduced the speakers. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, made the speech of the evening, after apologizing for the absence of Gov. Jewell, who, it was expected, would be present. Other addresses were delivered by Frank Lambert, F. C. Lawson, Chairman Davis, and J. P. Quarles.

The Young Republican Business Men's Club held a meeting at No. 8 West Twenty-eighth-street last evening, Mr. T. L. Seymour, the President, in the chair. The regular order of business was suspended to enable the members of the club to listen to an able address by Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker. Mr. Schoonmaker presented the issues of the campaign from the business men's point of view. He said that one of the principal arguments made by Democratic orators was that the country needed a change in its Administration. In the great Convention at Chicago a certain class of Republicans had opposed the nomination of Grant because they alleged that certain scandals had occurred during his previous Administration due to his want of civil experience. They wanted a man who had had a wide experience in civil affairs, and found such a man in Gen. Garfield. The Democrats nominated Gen. Hancock, a man with no civil experience whatever; and, with the assistance of a Democratic Congress, he would be merely the tool of the party. Mr. Schoonmaker next showed the falsity of the Democratic statements that corruption existed among office-holders of the Republican Party, and without waving "the bloody shirt," gave a number of cogent reasons why the solid South should not be allowed to choose the next President.

The German Veteran Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District organized last evening at No. 504 East Twelfth-street by electing John Althoff President and Henry H. Brown Secretary. Speeches were made by John H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd, and T. N. Robertson. Two companies of Boys in Blue were formed, composed entirely of German veterans of the rebellion, many of whom served in the Second Corps. Company B elected as Captain Gen. Louis Bressloff; First Lieutenant—August Murgasser; Second Lieutenant—Daniel Engel. Company C elected Henry H. Brown Captain. The election of the other officers was deferred until next Monday night.

The Republicans of Essex County, N. J., willl hold a ratification meeting in the Opera-house at Newark on Friday evening next. The Hon. Frederick A. Potts, the candidate for Governor, has promised to be present.

A large meeting of Republicans was held last evening at Central Building, Orange, N. J., and was attended by Joseph L. Mun and others.

A Garfield and Arthur banner was raised last evening at the head-quarters of the Third District German Republican Club, No. 336 Third-street, Jersey City, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic throng. Speeches were made by Major Felombet, Alderman Ringle, and others.

A Republican ratification meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, Jersey city, next Thursday evening. Mr. Potts, the candidate for Governor, and Gen. Anson. G. McCook, of New-York, are announced to speak.

The Garfield and Arthur Club of the First Precinct, Fourth District, Jersey City, is making arrangements for a banner-raising.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

STILL CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT TO CALL A STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. William A. Fowler is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and may be presumed to know what has been said in the meetings of the Executive Committee, and what is proposed to be done in the meeting of the State Committee. Yesterday afternoon, when asked what the object of calling the meeting was, he said: "It is generally understood that it is to decide whether a State Convention shall be held."

"Do you think it will so decide?"

"Oh, I can't say. Probably it will."

"The report has gone abroad that five Tammany men are to be selected to advise the State Committee what to do. Can you say whether the report is correct?"

"Why you can answer that question just as well as I can. You know that the State Committee were authorized to appoint five Democrats, not of the committee, but selected from the party in the State, to act as an advisory committee. Nothing was said at the time about Tammany or Anti-Tammany, and nothing has been said yet as to organization. The Executive Committee has no power to enlarge itself, and I don't know that the State Committee can change itself without the consent of the districts, and the five Democrats to be appointed can only be auxiliaries. The probability is that they will be selected from among those Democrats who imagine that they have not been taken into consideration heretofore, and who ought to be noticed for the sake of good feeling."

"That means, then, that Kelly is to be asked to appoint these five men?"

"You can answer that just as well as I can."

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Republicans of Iowa are confident that they will carry the State for Garfield and Arthur by a majority of not less than 65,000.

With wonderful alacrity—an alacrity which all devoted and faithful servants should manifest in serving their masters—the Northern Democratic papers are rushing to the defense of the fraudulent Southern census.

Says the St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger*: "A good many Democrats are hinting that 'the Republicans will lose Massachusetts if they are not careful.' Wonder if these ambitious and zealous politicians expect to catch Vermont this year! A claim for the Green Mountain State would be about as sensible as a great many other things the Democracy have said and done lately."

The Boston *Post* and other Democratic journals of the same sort loudly praise the "independence" of the Dow-Nye combination in Maine, on the supposition that it will redound to the success of the Fusion thieves in that State. That's what it is meant to do, but if it should open a way for disgusted Democrats to abandon the present Fusion conspiracy the good Democratic papers referred to would be likely to sing another tune.

Bob Toombs, of Georgia, who has what his friends call an unfortunate way of telling the truth in meeting, said recently: "We cannot put in, one of our own men this time, and have to take a 'Yank.' That being the case, let us take one who is less 'blue-belled' than the most of them. You may depend upon it, Sir, that 'Yank' or no 'Yank,' if elected, the old boys of the South will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them. In other words, he will run the machine to suit them or they will run the thing themselves." Mr. Toombs doubtless knows what he is talking about.

In commenting upon the announcement that Ben Butler has declared for Hancock, the Baltimore *American* says: "Gen. Hancock's platform, and, indeed, his only plea for political preferment, is the course he pursued after the war in throwing the States of Louisiana and Texas back into the hands of the Bourbon State Governments, thus acting in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of the reconstruction acts passed by Congress. If Ben Butler has forgotten how hard he tried to deprive Gen. Hancock of his rank in the Army for his 'General Order No. 40,' others have not, and he will have a difficult task to explain how he can now lend a candidate for the very acts which a few years ago he denounced as little short of treason."

A "puzzled voter" residing in Memphis submits, through the Chicago *Tribune*, to those more skilled in arithmetic than himself, several problems presented by an election in that city. On the 1st of July the census of the First Ward in that city reported that there were 1,099 males of voting age, including a number of unnaturalized foreigners. At the election on Aug. 5 the Judges reported from that ward 1,126 Democratic, 127 Republican, and 73 National votes. In the Second Ward there were only 940 voters, but the Election Judges returned 1,015 Democratic, 55 Republican, and 67 National votes. The puzzled voter professes not to understand how these results can be consistent, and asks if the Democratic Congress at the last session passed any law repealing the multiplication table.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A FIGHT BETWEEN THE TRIBES OVER THE STORES LEFT AT KABUL—GEN. ROBERTS'S MARCH—A FORAGING PARTY REPULSES A DETACHMENT OF AYOOB KHAN'S TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the troops in the Kurum Valley will not be withdrawn for the present. The question of a permanent occupation of that valley is still undecided, but the balance of opinion seems to be against its retention.

A dispatch from Jalalabad says the events of the past six months show the uselessness of Kurum Valley for influencing the military or political situation at Kabul. The 8,000 troops there might as well have been at Malta. The news from Kabul is scanty, chiefly because the tribes have closed in on our rear to fight over the stores left unconsumed in the forts and posts. The Hissarkas and Khujianis had a severe fight at Fezwan. There were many killed on both sides. At the last accounts the Ameer was still at Shirpur. Mushk-i-Alum was daily preaching on his behalf. On the whole, the situation in Northern Afghanistan is satisfactory.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.—Letters received from the Ameer, dated Kabul, Aug. 19, state that Gen. Roberts is making favorable progress in his march to the relief of Kandahar. The Malliks in the Logar Valley rendered every assistance. The Sirdar of Ghazni, who was hostile, had fled from Ghazni. At Kabul all was quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Gulistan says: "Cavalry scouts report that Ayoob Khan has moved out with his Heratees on the Khelat-i-Ghilzai road to oppose Gen. Roberts. The natives report that a detachment of cavalry from the Kandahar garrison, while out foraging, were attacked by Ayoob Khan's cavalry, but the latter were repulsed."

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

WHY GERMANY IS FORCED TO MAINTAIN HER ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING—THE EFFECT OF RECENT FRENCH UTTERANCES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The *North German Gazette*, in a leading article on M. Gambetta's utterances at Cherbourg on the 9th inst., points out that the declarations of President Grévy and M. de Freycinet, at Dijon and Montauban, afford most welcome and satisfactory assurance that the speech of M. Gambetta must not be taken as expressing the opinion of the country, but merely of M. Gambetta himself. The article proceeds to illustrate the idea of justice as invoked by M. Gambetta, which is founded upon the wars of spoliation waged by Louis XIV. against Germany, when she was weakened by internal dissensions, and says: "Hitherto, French statesmen, apparently appreciating correctly the fact that a majority of the French nation had scarcely ever warmly espoused a policy of war unless compelled to do so by being first attacked, have seemed to take a more peaceful course than the Bourbons and Bonapartists. M. Gambetta had won the reputation of being a friend and guarantee of peace. In shouting by his speech of the 9th inst. that he renounced this title, he did not create a panic in Germany, but gave rise to a feeling of astonishment and sincere regret. The policy of Germany, therefore, will remain peaceful, as hitherto, but her confidence in the maintenance of peace has received a severe shock through the utterances of M. Gambetta. We do not anticipate that they will lead to any complications, but this manifestation of feeling shows that the war party in France has numerous adherents in the ranks of the Republicans. Should France, under the leadership of M. Gambetta, wish to continue the traditions of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. and the first and third Napoleons, we shall be obliged to familiarize ourselves with the thought that the maintenance of peace upon our western frontier remains insecure. The only thing is that the peacefully disposed majority in both countries must be made aware who is threatening peace. Germany will not become weary of demonstrating her anxiety to preserve peace and her horror of war. But we regret that the warlike spirit which now, as for the last 300 years, animates France compels us to seek security in the maintenance of a powerful and well-prepared army. More than security we do not seek, but that we are resolved and certain to obtain."

THE IRISH DISTURBANCES.

EXCEPTIONAL LAWS DECLARED NOT NECESSARY — THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Hon. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons to-day, stated that the Government do not think it necessary to ask for exceptional powers for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and property in Ireland. They do not know, he said, whether they can rely during the coming Autumn and Winter upon the common law. They do not fear a rising, but the condition of the country is precarious, and should the necessity arise, the Government would not hesitate to summon Parliament in order to obtain additional powers; but they do not think the occasion is likely to arise.

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved an adjournment for the purpose of raising debate on the use of buckshot by the Police at Dungannon, which he strongly denounced.

Mr. Forster said the Government was responsible for that action. It had authorized the use of buckshot as more humane than ball. The Police only fired upon and charged the rioters when absolutely necessary. If they had not done so Dungannon would have been sacked.

Sir Patrick O'Brien (Liberal) and Messrs. Finnigan, O'Donnell, and Parnell (Home Rulers) protested against the use of buckshot. Mr. Parnell hoped Mr. Foster would rescind the order, which, in the case of Dungannon, had a most unfortunate result.

The Marquis of Hartington said if the vote on the supplies is finished by next Monday, the House can adjourn on Sept. 6, but all depends upon the progress of business.

Mr. John Dillon (Home Ruler) moved an adjournment in order to give Mr. Forster an opportunity to explain his recent language. Mr. Dillon said: "I do not mind being called a coward and an impostor, but I object to the accusation of deliberate wickedness, because I advise resistance to a law which the Government itself had called unjust, yet continued to administer. I will repeat that advice at every land meeting in Ireland."

Mr. Forster said he had no explanation to make, but that he adhered to every word he had uttered. Mr. Dillon had preached disobedience to law which the Government was determined to uphold. Mr. Forster added that the recent horrible outrages in Ireland show the barbarism to which speeches like Mr. Dillon's excite the people.

Mr. Dillon's motion for an adjournment was negatived by a vote of 127 to 21.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Times*, in its leader this morning, says: "Should the Irish peasantry be tempted to use force against the law, and should the refusal to pay rent be supported by an organization of murderous terrorism, it will be the duty of the Ministry, at whatever cost and however reluctantly, to apply to Parliament for the largest and most efficient repressive authority."

THE SULTAN'S WANING POWER.

DISCONTENT OF THE MOSLEM POPULATION—THE GREEK BOUNDARY QUARREL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Constantinople dispatch dated the 19th inst., and forwarded via Athens, says: "The discontent of the Moslem population is increasing. At outbreak at Aleppo is feared, and there is great agitation at Damascus and Diarbekr. The movement is political, not fanatical. The Porte is seriously anxious. The Police have seized a Turkish translation of Khedreddin's Arabic works showing the compatibility of constitutionalism with Islamism. The weakening of the European concert, and the lukewarmness of some of the Ambassadors here, strengthen the reactionary party in resisting the settlement of Montenegrin affairs."

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, had contradicted the report of the strangling of a lady of the Sultan's harem.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Vienna dispatch says: "News comes from Athens that the Russian Admiral Kremel, has been ordered to Ragusa, where he will receive further instructions in connection with the naval demonstration. There are three Russian vessels at Ragusa, which will join Admiral Kremel's vessel. The whole effective force of the Greek Army is now 25,000."

VALPARAISO, Aug. 16.—The British bark Sylhet, Capt. Isaacs, from Astoria, Oregon, June 3, for Liverpool, was thrown on her beam ends in a storm, her topmasts cut away, and her cargo jettisoned.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The London correspondent of a provincial paper states that the greater part of Miss Nelson's property, which is estimated at about £40,000, is left by will to Rear-Admiral Henry Carr Glyn, C. B., and Mr. Edward Compton received a legacy of £1,000.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 22, says: "The crisis has terminated. The Provincial Chambers have been closed by the military, and President Avellaneda has withdrawn his resignation."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "A telegram from Kissingen states that the Bavarian Ministers of Worship and Foreign Affairs arrived there last week, and instantly held a conference with Prince Bismarck, who intends, toward the end of the present week, to go to Gastein, where he will again take up the thread of the negotiations with the Vatican. He may possibly meet Cardinal Howard, who is spoken of as the successor of Mgr. Jacobini as the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. The object of such meeting would be to deliberate on the act recently passed amending the Falk laws, which neither answer the intentions of the Prussian Government nor the wishes of the Catholics, and to bring about the recall of the ejected Bishops, and fill the Curés of vacant parishes. Prince Bismarck heartily desires to put an end to the Culturkampf, and there is no saying that he may not consent to talk over Church matters once more with some agent of the Pope at Gastein."

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The *Republique Française*, in its leading article commenting on the announcement made by Premier de Freycinet in his speech at Montauban, that the Ministry was preparing a new bill to settle the status of all lay and religious corporations, says: "The project is unwise. A law embracing lay corporations and religious orders would be impracticable. There can be but one régime for religious associations, namely, arbitrary authorization. They may be tolerated or suppressed, but they may not be brought back within the pale of ordinary law."

A mixed Anglo-French commission is to meet in this city forthwith to consider the treatment of Indian coolies in the Island of Reunion.

COPENHAGEN, Aug 23.—A gun burst to-day on board a Government schooner, and two men were killed and eleven wounded.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23.—Col. Voinescu has started on a diplomatic mission to Washington and Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The *National* says, and I have reason to believe rightly, that M. de Freycinet is in conflict with several of his colleagues on the question of inciting religious orders in the law regulating lay associations, and suggests a dilatory policy as likely to avoid an open rupture."

A Geneva correspondent announces that Bishop Herzog has left Switzerland for the United States, with the object of promoting a scheme for the federation of all Christian Churches in the universe.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PARK THEATRE.

The patrons of the Park Theatre last night were enabled to satisfy themselves that Mr. Abbey had done all that he had promised in the way of improving his little house. The corridor has been widened by the removal of the offices that formerly obstructed it, and the stairway to the upper part of the house has been made more convenient and safe. The interior of the theatre has been almost entirely renewed, the proscenium being raised and deepened, the boxes rebuilt, and the orchestra is hidden away in a cavern under the stage. The seating capacity of the house has been increased, all the chairs have been renewed, and they are not only handsome in their covers of rich crimson velvet, but are also comfortable. Everywhere the painter and gilder have been busy, and they have used their pigments and gold with taste and to good effect, without producing a suggestion of gaudiness. In place of the old curtains are a rich curtain of crimson with a handsome border, and an act-drop on which the scene painter has produced an excellent illusion of a second curtain of heavy satin and velvet. The floors have been recarpeted. Nothing could have been last night desired, to make the beginning of Mr. Abbey's fifth season pleasant, except cooler weather. The house was well filled, and the audience bestowed liberal applause upon the play. "Edgewood Folks," which is announced with the somewhat pretentious designation of a pastoral-comedy-drama, was presented in this City for the first time. It was evidently put together for the purpose of affording Mr. Sol Smith Russell an opportunity to make known his versatility, and it serves its purpose. The plot is flimsy and uninteresting; full of anomalies that would be objectionable if the movements of the characters concerned anybody seriously. Mr. Sol Smith Russell as Tom Dilloway, a rollicking young man who can please children with mimicry and song, puts his powers of imitation to good use in securing a will and the proof of a young woman's identity, and brings about a happy issue out of some conventional stage troubles. He successively appears as an overgrown boy, a raw German youth with a fondness for Rhine wine, a tramp and cracksman of the most vicious pattern, and a sentimental maiden lady, singing two or three entertaining songs in each guise. He bears the burden of the play, which without his mimicry and song would possess slight interest. Mr. Walter Lennox, Sr., as Fosdick Skinner, a compound of shrewdness and sentiment, afforded some merriment in the opening scenes. Miss Carrie McHenry, who appeared as Faith Hardewick, is young, pretty, and intelligent. Miss Mattie Earle was a very attractive Annie Dilloway. The other principal characters were played by Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Smith, and Miss Nellie Taylor. The scene of the picnic, in the first act, where a party of children and young women are gathered for a frolic in a pretty wood, is a charming one, and the scene in the study of the Rev. Arthur Melville was very rich and elaborate.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Despite the heat, Haverly's Fifth-Avenue Theatre was crowded to overflowing last evening. The play—the familiar "Tourists in the Pullman Palace Car," by the John F. Smith and Mestayer Company—left nothing to be desired, as the frequent plaudits of the audience testified. The somewhat tedious Newport scene at the commencement was relieved by the excellent acting of Mr. H. Watson, who made a capital drunken butler, Miss Jeannette Reifferth, whose Maiden Aunt was loudly applauded, and of Mr. J. N. Long, whose impersonation of the red-striped-shirt polo-player with bogus English accent, elbows and hips thrown backward to the point of breaking, and generally idiotic bearing would qualify him to appear at any well-regulated match either at Newport or Jerome Park. In the second act, with its bright songs, constant action, and humorous situations, Miss Swain and Mr. Mestayer fairly divided the honors with Mr. Watson and Miss Dollerche. The two last in their Dutch-English songs and duets were exceedingly comical, and kept the house in continuous good humor. The subordinate parts were all well represented. Two thousand well-dressed people sat out the play until after 11 o'clock.

LOCKED UP, CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

James F. Keegan, of No. 369 West Sixty-second-street, was arrested last evening at Beekman-street and Park-row by Detective Stanton, of the office of the District Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., on a bench warrant issued by Justice Garrison, charging him with libel. He was locked up in the Oak-Street Station-house, and will be taken this morning before Police Lawrence for examination.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FIRE'S WORK IN ST. PAUL.

A PAPER WAREHOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED—LOSSES ABOUT $640,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 23.—A fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the paper warehouse of Averill, Russel & Carpenter, in lower Third-street, occupying two buildings, and a wholesale grocery of P. H. Kelly & Co., adjoining. The fire spread with great rapidity, and it is feared that one man was killed by the falling walls of Kelly's house, which fell into the street without warning. The store of Beaupre, Allen & Keogh, next door, was saved with difficulty, after a loss of $10,000, which is covered by insurance. The loss on the building occupied by Averill, Russel & Carpenter is $45,000; insured for $13,000. The loss on the Kelly building is $60,000; insured for $20,000. The loss of P. H. Kelly & Co. is estimated at $400,000; insured for about $300,000. The loss of Averill, Russel & Carpenter is $125,000; insured for about $77,500.

The names of the companies, as far as can be obtained, are as follows: Averill, Russel & Carpenter: North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Hartford Fire, $2,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; People's, of Newark, N. J., $2,500; New Hampshire, $1,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, (on fixtures,) $2,500; Commercial, of New-York, $2,500; North-west National, of Milwaukee, $5,500; Insurance Company of Louisiana, $3,000; Niagara, $2,500; German, of Pittsburg, $2,500; Traders', of Chicago, $2,500; La Confiance, $2,500; German, of Buffalo, $2,500; Germania, of Baltimore, $2,500; Fireman's, of Baltimore, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $500. The following are some of the insurances of P. H. Kelly & Co., in one agency of St. Paul Fire and Marine, of St. Paul, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; American, of New-York, $5,000; Traders', of Chicago, $5,000; Underwriters', of Boston, $5,000; Metropolitan, of Paris, $5,000; Northern, of New-York, $5,000. Beaupre, Allen & Keogh are insured in one agency as follows: St. Paul, of St. Paul, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; Phœnix, of London, $5,000; Lancashire, of London, $5,000.

The following is additional insurance on the buildings burned this morning, so far as can be determined. That on the property of P. H. Kelly is not computed, as Mr. Kelly is in New-York, where he has just placed $140,000 new insurance on P. H. Kelly & Co.'s stock: New-Hampshire, $2,500; German, Illinois, $5,000; Fireman's, Baltimore, $5,000; Buffalo German, $5,000; Farragut, $5,000; People's, $2,500; German, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; German, Baltimore, $5,000; La Confiance, Paris, $5,000; Underwriters', New-York, $12,500; Insurance Company of State Pennsylvania, $5,000; Rhode Island Insurance Company, $5,000; Merchants', Newark, $5,000; North British Mercantile, $5,000; Home, New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $10,000; Hamburg, of Bremen, $5,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $10,000; Western, Toronto, $5,000; Orient, Hartford, $5,000; La Caisse, Paris, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $2,000; Hekla, Madison, $5,000, Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; American Fire, Philadelphia, $5,000; St. Paul Fire Marine Agency, previously sent, $40,000; total, $179,500. On P. H. Kelly & Co's barn—Franklin, Philadelphia, on barn, $500; in the Underwriters, of New-York, on contents, $1,000; in Phœnix, of Hartford, on contents, $1,000; in Phœnix, of Brooklyn, on barn, $1,000; total, $3,500. The Wright estate, owners of Kelly's building, insured as follows: Queen, of England, $5,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $5,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $5,000; Underwriters', of New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; total, $35,000. Harwood & Hale, owners of Averill & Co.'s building, were insured in the Royal England for $4,000; North America, $4,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,000; Manhattan, $2,000; total, $12,000.

EUROPEAN GRAIN PROSPECTS.

REPORTS FROM THE CROPS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A supplement to the *Mark-Lane Express* tabulates 348 reports from the agricultural districts. They show that wheat is below the average, barley above, oats and beans a little above, and peas a little below. The results of the second hay harvest will probably make up for the deficiency of the first cut. Turnips are as much over the average as mangel wurzels are below it. Potatoes are expected to be an unusually heavy crop. Two hundred and forty-eight reports say that more or less disease has appeared; 38 say there is no disease, while in 50 disease is unmentioned. The supplement classifies the reports received as follows:

Crop Reports.	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.
Wheat	38	156	154
Barley	96	203	20
Oats	97	187	43
Beans	31	139	61
Peas	46	124	70

Wheat is considerably affected with blight and mildew. A few returns declare the general state of the crops to be as bad as it was last year; but for the country at large the prospects, though not as bright as some sanguine writers have reported, are much better than they were at this time last year. The quality of wheat and rye is generally good. The French harvest will be above the average. In Belgium and Holland the harvest is well-nigh finished, with excellent results. The rye crop in Saxony, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Holstein is about half an average, but in Bavaria, Prussia, and Suabia the rye crop is magnificent. Wheat throughout Germany is fairly good, though there is considerable rust and mildew. Accounts from Austria, Hungary, Spain, and Italy are uniformly good.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "It is rather too soon to make a definite statement in regard to the quality of the new wheat crop, but the majority of the samples exhibited during the past week were decidedly fine, and sold readily at 44s. to 48s. per quarter. The supplies of last year's growth are quite insignificant. A reduction of 1s. to 2s. failed to attract buyers. The demand for foreign was unusually light. The bulk of arrivals have been warehoused. The tendency of prices is downward, though transactions are not limited so scarcely to warrant recording any actual change of quotations. American mixed maize readily commanded 34s. ex-ship, but any attempt to advance this quotation was strenuously resisted. Sales of English wheat for the week were 11,845 quarters, at 43s. 9d., against 16,239 quarters, at 46s. 2d., for the corresponding period last year. Imports into the Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 14 were: Wheat, 1,464,981 hundred-weight; flour, 316,806 hundred-weight. Oats were 6d. cheaper under the pressure of heavy arrivals. Flour was dull and declined 6d. per barrel and 1s. per sack."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "Competent authorities say the Russian harvest is the worst since the famine of 1873."

RONDOUT'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The three days' Saengerfest which began here to-day is participated in by the following-named societies; Arion, of New-York; Caecilia and the Rintracht, of Albany; Germania, of Poughkeepsie; the Hudson Maennerchor, of Hudson; Orpheus Junior, of Albany; Maennerchor, of Newburg; Maenner Quartet, of Saugerties; the Amphion and Social Maennerchor, of Rondout. The addresses of welcome was given by Congressman Lounsbery. The procession paraded through the principal streets. Thousands were assembled. At 4 P. M. the singers partook of dinner at the invitation of the Rondout Social Maennerchor. This evening prize singing takes place at the Twentieth Battalion Armory, which is capable of seating 2,000 persons. Part of the programme is rendered exclusively by the Arion Society, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, who is also one of the judges and is aided by Kappelmeister Greiner and Gayhardt. To-morrow at Donovan's Grove there will be a Maennchor by all of the societies, a German address, orchestra concert, and an English address by Gen. Sharpe. On Wednesday there will be an excursion to the Catskills.

FOREIGN BUSINESS NOTES.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—The steam-ship Cimbria sailed yesterday for New-York direct, with $300,000 in specie.

CORNOW, Aug. 23.—Twenty-two thousand nail-makers in Staffordshire and Worcestershire have struck for an advance of wages.

GEN. A. J. MYER DYING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, still lies in a very precarious condition at his rooms in the Palace Hotel, and the announcement of his death may be expected at any moment.

STREET-CAR PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.

While car No. 38 of the Broadway and University-place line was being driven through Greene-street at a rapid pace, last evening, it came into collision with a truck which was standing on one side of the track, near Bleecker-street. The car struck the truck with such force that it was thrown 6 feet from the track, and the passengers were hurled into its rear end. About 30 passengers were on board, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. Two little girls named Maggie Candel and Katie Mantzman, who live at No. 307 Greene-street, and who were playing near the truck, were thrown under the car in some strange manner, but they, too, escaped unhurt. One side of the car and the dashboard were broken in.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S AFFAIRS.

It appears from an application made to the Master of the Rolls in London, last week, on behalf of Mr. Dion Boucicault, that his household effects left by him in that city in 1876 had, during his absence in the United States, been conveyed by his wife to Henry Wykoff, otherwise known as "the Chevalier." This gentleman had placed the goods in a warehouse in North Audley-street, to which place they had been traced. Counsel applied for an order to restrain the store-keeper from parting with the furniture, pictures, ornaments, plate, and sundry goods, the entire contents of Mr. Boucicault's home. The Master of the Rolls decided that the property should be restored and delivered to Mr. Boucicault, when Messrs. Gregory & Rowcliffe, representing Mrs. Boucicault,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Bonds.	Sales.	Stocks.	Sales.	Stocks.	Sales.
$10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Am. Dock I. 7s ac	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st pref.	100
$10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	4,000 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mar. & Cin. 2d pref.	100
5,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mich. Cent.	100
10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	100
10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mil. L. S. & W.	100
10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mil. L. S. & W. pref.	100
10,000 U.S. 4½ c., '91	113¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾	Mo. K. & T.	100
$5

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.
WEEKLY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SAILING SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.
Ten splendid first-class full powered steamers
ZEELAND, 2,000 tons, Capt. Vinnen, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
WESTERNLAND, 2,000 tons, Capt. Lievens, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
FRISLAND, 2,000 tons, Capt. Van Campen, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20. Excursion tickets, $110. Drafts on Belgium and Holland, £1 and upward. Apply at Company's office, 2 BOWLING GREEN.

INMAN LINE.
Sailing every Wednesday from PIER 46, NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st.
CITY OF CHESTER, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20. Excursion tickets, $110. Drafts on Belgium and Holland, £1 and upward. Apply at Company's office, 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HOTTINGUER LINE.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
HOTTINGUER & CO., No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.
From Bremen via Southampton every Thursday at noon.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and upward; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $20.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Drafts on Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Twelfth-st.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Leave Chambers-st. Depot. Arrive at Albany.
8:00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 1:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 4:30 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 5:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 10:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 2:30 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 6:30 A. M.
Leave Albany. Arrive at Chambers-st. Depot.
8:00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 1:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 4:30 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 5:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 10:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 2:30 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 6:30 A. M.
Parlor cars on all day trains. Sleeping cars on night trains.
Tickets at 5 Grand Central Depot, 4 Astor House, 257 Broadway, 529 Fifth-av., 1,242 Broadway, 206 Columbus-av., 125 West 125th-st., and at Depot.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.

HOTTINGUER LINE.
Sailing twice a month.
HOTTINGUER & CO., No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

A. A. LINE.
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
Sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 40, foot of Spring-st.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Drafts on Spain and Cuba, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 14 EAST RIVER AT 2 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 28
CITY OF ATLANTA ..... Saturday, Sept. 4
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 11
STATE OF NEBRASKA ..... Saturday, Sept. 18
FLORIDA, SAILS SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., AT 3 P. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA ..... Wednesday, Aug. 25
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 1
CITY OF ATLANTA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 8
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 15
Through tickets and rates to all points in Florida, Cuba, Mexico and Texas.
Apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER LINE.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills lading given in connection with Plant's Line of Steamers to Tampa, Fla., and Florida Railroad.
Passage, $20 to Savannah, $25 to Jacksonville, $30 to Tampa.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling Green.
Or to
C. G. ANDERSON & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
DIRECT LINE.
Sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Beach-st.
Through bills lading given in connection with Plant's Line of Steamers to Tampa, Fla., and Florida Railroad.
Passage, $20 to Savannah, $25 to Jacksonville, $30 to Tampa.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling Green.
Or to
C. G. ANDERSON & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST.
TO GLASGOW.
From pier (new number) 40, North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEBRASKA ..... Saturday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA ..... Saturday, Sept. 11, 8 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room.
Steerage, $20.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
FROM PIER (NEW NUMBER) 42, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST.
CHAMPAGNE, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.
CHAMPAGNE, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room.
Steerage, $20.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO VIA H. & T. R. R.
AND NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Beach-st., every Saturday at 3 P. M.
Through bills lading given in connection with Plant's Line of Steamers to Tampa, Fla., and Florida Railroad.
Passage, $20 to Savannah, $25 to Jacksonville, $30 to Tampa.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling Green.
Or to
C. G. ANDERSON & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS "LAKE ROYAL" AND "LAKE GORDON" FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN EASTBOUND.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward, according to location of state-room.
Second cabin, $30.
Excursion tickets, $110.
Steerage, $20.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland, £1 and upward.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON LINE.
FOR NEW LONDON, CONNECTING WITH NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD.
Steamer ROBERT LOCKWOOD leaves Pier 40, foot of Roosevelt-st., daily, at 5 P. M.
Steamer CHESAPEAKE leaves Pier 40, foot of Roosevelt-st., daily, at 5 P. M.
Connecting with express trains leaving New London for Boston at 7:30 P. M.
Tickets and staterooms at 207 Broadway, 1,242 Broadway, 206 Columbus-av., 125 West 125th-st., and at Pier 40, foot of Roosevelt-st.
CHARLES H. MALLORY, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.
FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
Steamer DANIEL DREW, Capt. Wm. H. Reynolds, leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with Hudson River Railroad trains for Albany and Troy.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA NARRAGANSETT PIER AND NEWPORT.
A FULL MUSICAL CONCERT ON EACH TRIP.
Steamers leave Pier 29, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, connecting with Providence and Stonington Railroad for Boston.
Through tickets and staterooms at 207 Broadway, 1,242 Broadway, 206 Columbus-av., 125 West 125th-st., and at Pier 29, foot of Murray-st.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
JOSEPH H. OSGOOD, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.
FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, Capt. Jacob H. Tyler, leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with Hudson River Railroad trains for Albany and Troy.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON LINE.
Steamer CITY OF NEW-HAVEN leaves Pier 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., daily, at 5 P. M., connecting with express trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Northampton.
Tickets and staterooms at 207 Broadway, 1,242 Broadway, 206 Columbus-av., 125 West 125th-st., and at Pier, foot of Franklin-st.
JOSEPH H. OSGOOD, Agent.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer ALEXANDER HAMILTON leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily.
Steamer ORANGE leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer ALEXANDER HAMILTON leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Steamer ORANGE leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer ALEXANDER HAMILTON leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Sunday.
Steamer ORANGE leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer CHAS. H. ROSS leaves Pier 29, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer CHAS. H. ROSS leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer CHAS. H. ROSS leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer ROBERT LOCKWOOD leaves Pier 40, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer ROBERT LOCKWOOD leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer ROBERT LOCKWOOD leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer MARY POWELL leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer MARY POWELL leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer MARY POWELL leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer SAMUEL SLOAN leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer SAMUEL SLOAN leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer SAMUEL SLOAN leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer WILLIAM WIRT leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer WILLIAM WIRT leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer WILLIAM WIRT leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer ALICE leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer ALICE leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer ALICE leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer ADRIANCE leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer ADRIANCE leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer ADRIANCE leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamer ROCKLAND leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
Steamer ROCKLAND leaves Newburgh at 7 A. M. Saturday.
Steamer ROCKLAND leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
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Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

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Steamer ORANGE leaves Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Monday.
Ticket office, 513 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK RAILWAY.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON.
Time Table in effect June, 1886.
Trains for Hempstead, Garden City, Mineola and Hicksville leave Long Island City at 9:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 3:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Mineola, Garden City, Hempstead and Long Island City at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Farmingdale at 6:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Trains leave Farmingdale for Hicksville at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Syosset at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Syosset for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Glen Cove at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Glen Cove for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Roslyn at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Roslyn for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Port Washington at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Port Washington for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Cedarhurst at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Cedarhurst for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Far Rockaway at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Far Rockaway for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Valley Stream at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Valley Stream for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Jamaica at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Jamaica for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Long Island City at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Long Island City for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Flushing at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Flushing for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Whitestone at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Whitestone for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for College Point at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave College Point for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Bayside at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Bayside for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Great Neck at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Great Neck for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Manhasset at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Manhasset for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Port Jefferson at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Port Jefferson for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Northport at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Northport for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Huntington at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Huntington for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Smithtown at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Smithtown for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Kings Park at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Kings Park for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for St. James at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave St. James for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Stony Brook at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Stony Brook for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Port Jefferson at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Port Jefferson for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Northport at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Northport for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Huntington at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Huntington for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Smithtown at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Smithtown for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Kings Park at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Kings Park for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for St. James at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave St. James for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hicksville for Stony Brook at 6:40 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Trains leave Stony Brook for Hicksville at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1886.
Leave Pier foot of Cortlandt-st. and Pier foot of Desbrosses-st., North River.
8:00 A. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:55 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 5:55 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:00 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 8:00 A. M.
Leave Philadelphia.
8:00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:55 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 5:55 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:00 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 8:00 A. M.
Parlor cars on all day trains. Sleeping cars on night trains.
Tickets at 5 Grand Central Depot, 4 Astor House, 257 Broadway, 529 Fifth-av., 1,242 Broadway, 206 Columbus-av., 125 West 125th-st., and at Depot.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
VIA PHILADELPHIA.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
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8:00 A. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:55 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 5:55 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:00 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 8:00 A. M.
Leave Philadelphia.
8:00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:55 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 5:55 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:00 A. M.
11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 8:00 A. M.
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10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:00 A. M.
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8:00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted ..... 4:55 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Special Limited Express ..... 5:55 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Mail and Express ..... 7:00 P. M.
12:00 M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 7:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 12:00 M.
5:00 P. M. Express, Sundays excepted ..... 1:00 A. M.
7:00 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excep

TROUBLE ON A STREET CAR

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN THE BOWERY

A GANG OF TEAMEN SAID TO HAVE ASSAULTED AND PILLAGED PASSENGERS—

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY TO INTERFERE—STORIES THAT DIFFER WIDELY.

It is the story told by the conductor and driver of car No. 141 of the Third-avenue line that the trouble occurred. It is possible that the latter did not tell all he knew, as he is a witness in the case, one of the holders-out of horse cars for prosecution in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Both Horbelt's report and the conductor's story are practically reconciled.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. the car was passing Grand-street, on the Bowery, when a truck, occupied by a driver and seven men, all apparently very much intoxicated, was driven across the track in front of the car. The driver of the truck, Thomas Mahon, of No. 158 Baxter-street, came to the conductor and driver and said that he would "clean out the whole car." Mahon then struck the conductor, as it is alleged, a severe blow upon the head, and the driver, who was then standing by the car-horses, was also struck by Mahon. Both men were severely injured by the blows. Mahon then jumped upon the north-bound track near the car, and, with the assistance of his companions, who had also left the truck, he dragged the conductor and driver from the car and beat them severely. Mahon then ordered the driver to drive the car to the stable, and, on the way down, he compelled the conductor to collect the fares of the passengers. There were a number of ladies in the car, and they were terribly frightened at the brutality of the teamsters. Mahon and his companions then left the car and returned to the truck, and drove off.

Conductor Mechtle, of car No. 141, reported the affair to Capt. Horbelt, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, and Mahon was arrested by Roundsman Bennett, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and locked up in the station-house. Mahon was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice Smith held him in $500 bail for examination on Monday next.

Mahon's story of the affair is quite different from that told by the conductor and driver. He says that he was driving his truck down the Bowery, when he was suddenly attacked by the conductor and driver of the car, who struck him with a heavy iron bar. He then jumped upon the car platform, and, with the assistance of his companions, who had also left the truck, he dragged the conductor and driver from the car, and beat them severely. He